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U.S.-USSR STRATEGIC WEAPONS GROUP MEETS 12 JUN

LD121201 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 12 TASS -- The group on strategic armaments has met for a session here today within the framework of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

ADELMAN: SALT II TO NOT BLOCK MIDGETMAN PROGRAM

LD121517 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 12 Jun (TASS) -- Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, speaking here at the foreign press office, has attempted to justify the Reagan administration's course toward a gradual retreat by the United States from fulfilling the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty.

Inflating the propaganda campaign started by the U.S. President himself, Adelman repeated the administration's unfounded claims regarding some "violations" by the Soviet Union of international agreements that are in force. In doing so, Adelman of course did not mention the real and most flagrant violations of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. side.

The director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency bluntly stated the United States' intention to carry out work on the new strategic Midgetman missiles whose creation manifestly violates the SALT II treaty. "We will not permit any clauses in SALT II to stand in the way of the Midgetman program," he told journalists.

FORUM ON PREVENTING SPACE ARMS RACE OPENS

LD122155 Moscow TASS in English 1946 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 12 TASS -- A meeting-dialogue "for the prevention of an arms race in outer space" opened here today. It is sponsored by the International Liaison Forum of Peace Forces. Taking part in it are prominent scientists, politicians, statemen and public figures from Great Britain, Greece, Finland, the GDR, India, the United States, the USSR and a number of other countries. The participants in the dialogue will discuss questions connected with the prevention of the militarization of space, as well as the possibilities of using space for the purposes of mankind's scientific and economic progress as an alternative to the Reagan program of "star wars".

CEMA ELECTRICAL COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS

LD122218 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] A regular session of the CEMA standing commission on cooperation in the sphere of electricity has taken place in Ulaanbaatar. The tasks emerging from the decisions of the CEMA member-countries' economic summit-level conference in Moscow and questions linked with the development of a general plan for the long-term development of electric power engineering within the framework of the CEMA countries' united power systems in the period up to the year 2000 were examined.

ROMANIAN WORKS PRODUCING ATOMIC PLANT EQUIPMENT

LD121655 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Correspondent Vladimir Korablev report from Bucharest]

[Summary] On the basis of cooperation and specialization of production with CEMA member-countries, the Bucharest heavy machine-building works has started manufacturing equipment for atomic power stations under construction in the countries of the socialist community. In accordance with Soviet technical documentation, the main functional [funksionnyye] pumps of the reactors and steam turbines with a capacity up to 1,000 megawatts, electric generators, and heat exchangers are now being produced here. The works has been supplying this equipment to Bulgaria, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia for 2 years now.

The machinebuilders recently began turning out equipment for the Romanian atomic power station, the construction of which will begin in 1986 and proceed with the Soviet Union's broad technical assistance.

IMPERIALISM'S 'INCREASED AGGRESSIVENESS' VIEWED

PM121740 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 85 Second Edition pp 2-3

[Major General of Aviation Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor V. Serebryannikov article under the rubric "Theory. Politics. Ideology": "Imperialism: Increased Aggressiveness"]

[Text] The sharp exacerbation of the international situation at the start of the eighties and its further complication are the direct consequence of imperialism's increased aggressiveness and its expansionist policy. This cause-and-effect relationship, although it is denied by bourgeois politicians and ideologues, is well known and indisputable. The very growth of imperialist aggressiveness has deep-rooted causes and both a covert and an overt mechanism of action.

V.I. Lenin once concluded that imperialism, by virtue of its fundamental economic qualities, is distinguished by the least love of peace and freedom and the greatest ubiquitous development of the military. Consequently, the roots of imperialism's aggressiveness lie in its economic essence, which gives rise to its rapacious, aggressive, militarist policy. This was the case during the establishment of monopoly capital, and this is the case now, although, of course, the class thrust of its policy has changed and is currently spearheaded first and foremost against socialism and revolutionary liberation movements.

A comprehensive analysis of the causes of imperialism's increased aggressiveness at the start of the present decade is contained in the materials of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and in other party documents. The further deepening of the general crisis of capitalism, the unprecedented surge in inflation, the repeated slumps in the bourgeois economy, the marked exacerbation in social contradictions and the class struggle, the exacerbating interimperialist contradictions, and the increasingly savage battle for markets and sources of raw materials and energy are among the causes. The fact that imperialism is incapable of coping with the social consequences of a scientific and technical revolution of unprecedented depth and scale is increasingly making itself felt.

All these and the other difficulties capitalism is experiencing are influencing its policy, including its foreign policy, in the most negative way. The adventurism of imperialism's extreme aggressive circles and their readiness to jeopardize mankind's vital interests for the sake of their own selfish aims can be seen increasingly blatantly in imperialist policy. These circles would like to achieve the unobtainable: block the way to progressive changes in the world and regain the role of arbiters of the peoples' destiny. As the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted, imperialism is trying to implement social revenge. Its turn away from the policy of detente toward the policy of fierce confrontation with the socialist countries is an adventurist response to its new defeats in class battles, to the narrowing of the sphere of its domination, to the loss of its colonial possessions, and to the further development of the revolutionary movements of the day.

It is also indisputable that the sharp increase in imperialism's aggressiveness at the present time directly reflects the capture of dominant positions in the formation of world policy by relatively young and most reactionary and expansionist groups of the monopoly bourgeoisie representing first and foremost the transnational corporations, the military-industrial complexes, and alliances between the two.

According to UN figures, there are now 382 large transnational corporations. The scale of their activity is global: They control approximately 40 percent of the capitalist world's industrial production, 66 percent of its foreign trade, and almost 80 percent of the development of new technologies and their international applications. Their profit levels exceed the profit norms of ordinary monopolies by 300-600 percent. The main role among the transnationals is played by corporations belonging to U.S. capital. As the most powerful and greedy, the U.S. corporations strive to turn other countries into their private domain.

The present fiercely aggressive policy of the United States and the NATO countries is also a reflection of the interests of new and extremely reactionary circles of the imperialist, transnational monopoly bourgeoisie, which have acquired a dominant role in the entire life of bourgeois society. It is the transnational corporations and the military-industrial complexes that foster the most extreme forces of reaction and aggression, put them forward for key political positions, and give them unprecedented activeness. It is this that largely explains, for instance, the fact that representatives of circles with pronounced imperial ambitions who preach the cult of force in international relations and aspire to shape the world according to their own yardsticks are now at the helm of Washington's foreign policy.

Thus, the growth of aggressive trends in imperialism's policy is conditioned by profound social class, economic, and ideological reasons: the desire to resolve the historical dispute between capitalism and socialism by force; the exacerbation of the general crisis of capitalism and the attempts by the imperialist bourgeoisie to seek a way out of their mounting difficulties on the paths of militarism and war; the stepping up of the influence of the transnational monopolies and military-industrial complexes on the Western states' policies; the desire of the monopolies and the financial oligarchy for dominance and wealth; and the nomination of ultrareactionary imperialist forces for political power.

Of course, the sharp growth in imperialism's aggressiveness is a qualitative shift in its policy, but it is a shift linked with a long history. As was noted at the ceremonial meeting at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, in the very first postwar years imperialist reaction tried to secure a sort of historical revenge and weaken the positions of socialism and other democratic forces. This strategy was spearheaded against the Soviet Union and its levers were economic might and the temporary U.S. monopoly of nuclear weapons.

The "cold war" launched by reactionary Western circles was nothing other than an attempt to "replay" the results of World War II and deprive the Soviet people and the world forces of progress and democracy of the fruits of victory. Its goals were reflected in the ideology and policy of "rolling back socialism," "massive retaliation," "war brinkmanship," and so forth. As a result, international trust was undermined and the potential for constructive cooperation among states, cooperation begun within the framework of the anti-Hitler coalition, was considerably reduced.

In launching an offensive against revolutionary and national liberation movements, imperialism gambled on armed force. Since World War II, the imperialists have unleashed over 200 wars and military conflicts, in which over 12 million officers and men from the imperialist armies have taken part. Losses from these wars totaled more than 20 million men.

The "driving force" behind militarism and aggression throughout the entire period since World War II has been the United States, which is the center of world reaction and the most dangerous link in the world system of present-day capitalism. The United States, according to foreign figures, used its military might for political purposes 215 times between 1946 and 1975, that is, every 1 and 1/2 months on average. Furthermore, the United States has staged demonstrations involving nuclear weapons on 33 occasions.

Even today, U.S. imperialism is in the forefront of the war threat to mankind. U.S. policy is becoming increasingly belligerent and is a consistent negative factor in international relations. The aggressive aspirations of the U.S. ruling elite can be seen in attempts to undermine military-strategic equilibrium, in the whipping up of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, in the dangerous plans for the militarization of space, and so forth. There is a steadily growing desire in U.S. policy to subordinate other countries to U.S. domination, to block the way for mankind's social progress, to interfere everywhere in other peoples' affairs, and to fulfill the functions of a kind of guarantor and guardian of an international system of exploitation and oppression.

Along with the United States, initiators of aggression in certain parts of the world in the postwar period have been such major imperialist powers as Britain and France, as well as "minor" imperialist countries -- Israel, South Africa, and others. Israel has been at war for almost every day of its existence. There is an increasing danger of West German revanchism, in the reanimation of which the present U.S. leadershp is so actively participating.

The leaders of the seven leading capitalist states who recently met in Bonn "marked" the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II in their own way: They even threatened the territorial and political realities prevailing in Europe as a result of the rout of Hitlerite Germany and postwar development.

All this shows that imperalism is again marshaling its forces for another attempt to restore its former influence. Refusing to come to terms with present-day realities and continuing to pin their hopes on the use of military methods, its most reactionary and aggressive circles are stubbornly trying to smash the existing military-strategic parity and to secure at all costs dominant positions for themselves in the world in order to impose their will on mankind by armed force and return to the past. Revolution is clashing increasingly sharply with counterrevolution in the arena of the class struggle.

In recent years, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum noted, imperialism has stepped up its subversive work and has been coordinating its actions against the socialist states. This extends to all spheres, the political, economic, ideological, and military spheres. The doctrine of "direct confrontation" put forward by Washington and the "defense guidelines for fiscal years 1984-1988" devised by the Pentagon and the National Security Council essentially declare with regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries a struggle to the end using all means -- from economic and technological warfare and all possible subversive activities to direct attack using nuclear or conventional weapons.

The wave of mounting mass chauvinist psychosis, visceral anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, and frenzied war propaganda created by U.S. politicians is to a considerable extent carrying them toward the shore of strong-arm methods. The ideology underlying imperialism's desire to restore its former dominance now proclaims as its aim not simply "rolling back" communism, as was the case during the "cold war" period, but completely "eradicating" it and restoring global imperalist domination.

In this sense, imperialism's "new crusade" is directed against all freedom-loving peoples and all liberated countries It is essentially a policy of global terrorism relying on military force and directed against all progressive, freedom-loving, and peace-loving mankind. It is a concentrated expression of the class interests of world imperialism's most reactionary circles.

It is to these interests that the gamble by the United States and its NATO partners on achieving military-strategic dominance is subordinated.

These are the interests guiding those in Washington who have launched preparations for "star wars," hiding behind deliberately deceptive promises to create a space "defense shield" and essentially counting on inflicting a first, so-called "disarming" strike against the USSR and its allies with impunity.

The violation of the prevailing military-strategic parity and imperialism's achievement of the military superiority it stubbornly desires would undoubtedly push imperialist circles into still greater aggressiveness. V.I. Lenin stressed that the imperialist warmongers are apt to use war when they have military and technical superiority over their enemies. The imperialist aggressors have always followed this path, especially with regard to the USSR. This desire can now be seen with new force in the United States and its NATO allies.

The future creation of fundamentally new means of mass destruction may wreck the possibility of controlling these means and destabilize the situation still further. Especially when you consider that the causes of the present sharp increase in imperialism's aggressiveness are not short term in nature but are linked with long-term and substantial changes in the development of present-day imperialism. However illusory the imperialist circles' hopes of achieving military superiority may be, they are no less sinister for that.

The achievement of military-strategic equilibrium with the states of the aggressive NATO bloc is an exceptionally important historical gain of the fraternal socialist countries. This parity, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum pointed out, must be safeguarded in every possible way for the sake of peace. It reliably restrains imperialism's aggressive appetites.

It is typical that imperialism, as a rule, has striven and continues to strive to cover up its aggressiveness, depict itself as peace-loving, and blame socialism for the growth of the war danger by exploiting the notorious myth of the "Soviet military threat." The imperialists have also widely used and continue to use diplomatic means -- talks, conferences, and so forth -- as a smokescreen to cover their aggressive preparations. It is important to remember this in connection with the position taken by Washington at the Soviet-U.S. talks under way in Geneva.

The USSR believes that there is now an objective basis for a positive solution to the problems of preventing an arms race in space and ending it on earth. It has embarked on the new Geneva talks with the determination to achieve results in the interests of peace and the peoples' security. The Soviet Union's proposal that both sides introduce a moratorium on the creation of space weapons for the duration of the talks and freeze nuclear arsenals is evidence of this. Continuing this line, the USSR has unilaterally declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missles and the buildup of other retaliatory measures in Europe. As with previous Soviet initiatives, the U.S. Government has not responded to a single one of these initiatives with a goodwill gesture.

The first round of the Geneva talks, which has now ended, gives grounds for saying that Washington has not set its sights on agreement with the Soviet Union. It is refusing altogether to discuss the question of preventing the spread of the arms race to space simultaneously with discussing the question of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons. It is thus violating the accord reached this January on the interconnection of the three directions -- the prevention of an arms race in space, the reduction of strategic nuclear arms, and the reduction of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. This position is explained by the fact that certain U.S. circles still want to secure a dominant position in the world, above all in the military raspect.

The Soviet side has repeatedly drawn the U.S. side's attention to the fact that these ambitious plans are futile. The USSR and its friends and allies do not recognize the right of any state or group of states to supreme leadership [verkhovenstvo] and the imposition of their will on other countries and peoples.

At the same time, since the factors conditioning the new surge of imperialist bellicosity are tending to grow, the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries are forced to show concern about retaliatory measures with a view to defending their gains. The CPSU Centeral Committee and the USSR Government have warned that they will not give up one iota of our state's security and will do everything to ensure that no one violates Soviet people's peaceful lives. The USSR Armed Forces will continue to have everything necessary to reliably defend the fatherland and its allies.

The leaders of the Warsaw Pact parties and states are united in their opinion that this defensive alliance will have to continue to play an important role in defending socialism's positions in Europe and the world and serve as a reliable instrument of preventing nuclear war and strengthening international security as long as the NATO bloc exists.

Finally, it was stated utterly clearly from the rostrum of the ceremonial meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory that, realizing the scale of the war threat and aware of our responsibility for the fate o. peace, we will not allow the military-strategic equilibrium between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO to be disrupted.

In the 40 years since the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, the political map of the world has changed radically. But, speaking of the results of the postwar decades, it would be wrong to see just those results that the Soviet people and all progressive mankind sincerely welcome and support. Unfortunately, a great deal that causes mounting alarm has also taken place. Through the fault of imperialism, the international situation continues to be complex and dangerous.

Mankind is now at a turning point in its history. In order for its development to proceed along the path of peace and progress, it is necessary to remove the nuclear threat, prevent the militarizaiton of space, and pool the people's efforts in order to solve global economic and ecological problems.

V.I. Lenin's directive that we must accompany our steps toward peace by exerting all our military readiness is more topical than ever. The situation requires that Soviet servicemen double and triple their efforts in the struggle to increase the vigila ce and combat readiness of the Army and Navy.

TOLKUNOV ARTICLE ON EUROPEAN SECURITY CITED

LD111656 Moscow TASS in English 1306 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 11 TASS -- "The Helsinki conference which was the event of world importance summed up the political results of World World II and outlined the directions of long-term activities of states aimed at turning Europe into a continent of durable peace and mutually advantageous cooperation", Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR and chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation, writes in SOVETSKAYA KULTURA today.' "33 European countries, the U.S. and Canada fully confirmed the futility of the policy from the position of strength and 'cold war'".

"The results of the conference were such that there were no winners and losers, those who got and those who lost. They signified the victory of reason and all those who hold dear peace and security stood to gain from them. The conference reaffirmed that Europe in the 70's had become the birthplace of political detente. It became the initial point of a radical change for the better in the East-West relations that began to take shape at that time.

"The conference provided stimuli in the sphere of political cooperation. Regular meetings of heads of state and government and of ministers of foreign affairs became the norm of European diplomacy".

"The past decade has convincingly proved that economic cooperation is the material tissue of detente. The Helsinki conference gave a new impetus to it. Suffice it to say that from 1975 to 1983 trade turnover between West European countries and the European CMEA member state nearly doubled to reach about 80 billion dollars".

"However, it would be dangerous to be overly enthusiastic and to disregard another process which was started on the initiative of the U.S. ruling circles in late 70's -- early 80's and which was aimed at eroding the positive results of the all-European conference", the article points out.

"The political climate in Europe has perceptibly cooled as a result of the buildup of the NATO military potential and, in the first place, the deployment on the continent of American first-strike nuclear-missile weapons. The striving to achieve military superiority and in this way to get a possibility to impose one's will on others undermines the basis of peaceful coexistence, runs counter to the 'Helsinki spirit' and puts up new obstacles on the way of the all-European process. This is why it is not accidental that the dangerous trends towards the revision of the territorial-political realities in Europe were revived of late, especially in West Germany, which is strongly at variance with the ideas, principles and provisions of the Final Act".

Negative changes in Europe reflect the overall dangerous turn in Washington's policy towards the giving up of the principle of peaceful coexistence, towards confrontation with countries having a different social system. The U.S. seeks to achieve superiority over the world of socialism and, relying only on force, to reverse the historic development. The unprecedented arms race programs and especially plans of the preparation of 'star wars' further this aim. The striving of the Washington administration to turn the near-earth space into an arena of confrontation evokes special anxiety", Lev Tolkunov stresses.

"All the nations have one common enemy today -- the threat of a nuclear war, and one overriding task -- to eliminate this threat. Can this problem be resolved? The Soviet people are unanimous in their opinion that it can, that the military threat hanging over the world through the fault of the adventuresome circles of imperialism can be removed".

"The Soviet Union states over and over again that it will unswervingly follow Lenin's course of peace and peaceful coexistence which is determined by our social system, our moral precepts and world outlook".

"To bring home to the broad European public the essence of major proposals of the Soviet Union and its practical steps aimed at the consolidation of positions of peace is a task of great importance. It will help expose inventions on some non-existent 'Soviet threat' which are concocted on a mass scale by Washington and NATO, dispel the smokescreen of their hypocritical statements and will promote the development in the world of realistic concepts on the fundamental problems of war and peace", the article stresses.

SOVIET-EUROPEAN SPACE COOPERATION DISCUSSED

FM121300 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 2 Jun 85 p 10

[Neonilla Yampolskaya report: "Interkosmos-ESA: A Dialogue on Peaceful Space"]

[Text] Another conference of Interkosmos and ESA [European Space Agency] experts was held in Leningrad on May 15-17 under the agreement between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the European Space Agency.

The Soviet delegation was led by Academician Roald Sagdeyev, director of the Institute of Space Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The ESA delegation was headed by Prof. Roger M. Bonnet, director of the agency's scientific programmes.

The scientists discussed problems of conducting research on orbits both near and far away from Earth. They also spoke about activity, the physics of the Sun and of smaller bodies in the solar system and of other planets.

Preparations for the decisive stage in the studies of Halley's comet are one of the immediate and exciting tasks. The moment is drawing near when the comet will come "face to face" with the Vega probe flying to reach it. The ESA is scheduled to launch soon its Giotto space probe towards the comet. Specialists believe that cooperation on these projects will provide more new data to mankind about the mysterious Halley's comet than each of the projects could separately.

Soviet scientists disclosed data on the Phobos project planned for 1988 to study Mars and its satellite Phobos. ESA specialists said they were prepared to conduct joint experiments under this programme and described their project called International Solar Polar Mission.

Soviet scientists also informed ESA experts on the progress of work to set up international X-ray orbital observatories to be launched on board Soviet space probes while ESA experts spoke of their plans in X-ray astronomy research.

All these programmes have been planned for the coming years. But the conference also looked at the more distant prospects for cooperation. For example, in the field of space radioastronomy. In its final stage this cooperation could materialize in a network of radiotelescopes tens of thousands of kilometres away from Earth, which could simultaneously monitor such distant objects as the nuclei of galaxies and pulsars. This network could consist of space probe-based radiotelescopes of the USSR and other countries.

Commenting on the proceedings Academician Sagdeyev said: "This was a regular consultative conference. Meetings like this usually generate ideas for some exciting joint project.

"During the conference prospects took shape for cooperation in the new projects of Phobos and International Solar Polar Mission. Their joint realization will raise efficiency of each of them and bring new knowledge which may be used for the good of mankind.

"I am convinced that space research should be conducted exclusively for these purposes. But investments in the peaceful use of space also contribute to progress in engineering and technology. This road is free from factors destabilizing the international situation, factors which abound in various strategic defence initiatives and plans for 'star wars'."

"Interkosmos and ESA cooperation is an example of the peaceful utilization of space," said Professor R. Bonnet. "I do not beleive President Reagan's space strategic initiative can be realized. There is no point in maintaining that it can provide security for anyone. The militarization of space can only lead to an unprecedented arms race and jeopardize the very existence of the planet."

"I think that President Reagan barely understands the meaning of 'star wars'," said D.E. Page, head of a space science department at the European Space Research and Technology Centre. "Scientists can counter this idea with the proposition of cooperation. All major space projects are international. And the wider our cooperation is the more we shall trust each other. I have made many friends in the USSR, and am of the opinion that European science is a fine bridge towards cooperation between the USSR and the USA in space for peaceful purposes."

TRUD REPORTS ILO ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL SESSION

PM121023 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jun 85 p 3

[Own correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "ILO Administrative Council Session"]

[Text] Geneva, 6 Jun -- The 230th ILO Administrative Council Session has ended in Geneva. A number of questions affecting working people's situation were on its agenda. Certain of the questions discussed merit particular attention.

The session examined the Socialist Countries' Declaration on the Situation in the ILO, which contains a principled critique of ILO activity, analyzes the causes of the organization's structural and political crisis, and offers specific proposals designed to resolve the most important problems at present and in contributing to the struggle to strengthen peace, achieve disarmament, counter unemployment, ensure employment, and extend working people's social rights.

This declaration was handed to the ILO director general 2 months ago for distribution among the organization's members in order to draw attention to the fundamental problems confronting the ILO. The director general, however, did not go beyond the Administrative Council and attached a tendentious and unfounded commentary to the document, an action which is itself at variance with established practice concerning relations between the ILO Secretariat and member-states.

With regard to protecting working people's rights, the Administrative Council adopted an important decision setting up a commission to investigate the practice of banning entry to professions in the FRG. It should be said that the relevant ILO organs had frequently discussed the question of that country's discrimination in job hiring before, but the decisions adopted had not been binding on the FRG authorities, who ignored them. Moreover, the policy of discriminating on political grounds has recently become even more widespread. Representatives of progressive forces are being dismissed and refused work for participating in the antiwar movement or supporting communist party activity. Quite a few trade union activists number among the victims of this arbitrary rule.

In this connection, the WFTU turned to the ILO on the question of the FRG Government's breach of Convention No 111 on discrimination in the employment sphere, which has been ratified by the latter. The WFTU representation contains concrete facts confirming the practice of job discrimination in the FRG on political grounds.

The WFTU representation was handed to an expert committee for study a year ago. The report prepared by the committee, as has become known in journalist circles in Geneva, comes to the conclusion that the FRG authorities are in breach of the aforementioned convention. This has not pleased the representatives of the FRG Government and other capitalist countries. The experts' report, as is now known, was unanimously approved by a working people's group [gruppa trudyashchikhsya], and the Administrative Council subsequently decided to create a group to investigate the question.

The Administrative Council also examined the question of creating a special employment committee. Despite the opposition of conservative circles, which tried to shelve the question of setting up the committee, the Administrative Council, under pressure from a working people's group, instructed the director general to present specific proposals at the next session regarding the mandate, composition, and procedure for financing the committee.

ILO Actions Protested at UN

LD122105 Moscow TASS in English 1808 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The delegations of the socialist countries to the United Nations Organization (Bulgaria, the Belorussian SSR, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Czechoslovakia) have addressed a letter to the U.N. secretary general pointing to the abnormal situation, which emerged at the International Labour Organization.

Characteristic of ILO activities, especially recently, are obvious disregard and belittling the significance of the questions concerning the vital interests of the working people, above all the right to life and the right to work, the attempts at using that organization with sordid political aims against the socialist and other progressive countries for interference in their internal affairs, a political bias of a number of its bodies, a lack of necessary prerequisites and opportunities for equitable cooperation at ILO of all countries and sides, says the letter circulated as an official document of the U.N. General Assembly. All this undermines the universal character of the ILO, as a result of which its practical activities are increasingly at variance with the aims placed on record in the charter of that organization.

The socialist countries demanded that ILO should increase its effectiveness, and place in the centre of its activities major social issues of vital interest to the working people of the whole world, develop genuinely equitable cooperation in the socio-labour fields of all countries and sides on a non-discriminatory basis, actively contribute to strengthening peace and to disarmament.

Failing which, the letter says, ILO will increasingly depart from the ways leading to the attainment of its main objectives -- improvement in the conditions of life and work of the working people and promoting international cooperation in the socio-labour field, will find itself in even greater isolation from the broad masses of the people and ultimately turn into an object of unseemly political manipulations.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS UN NAMIBIA COUNCIL MEETING

PM100959 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Special correspondents N. Novikov, R. Tuchnin report under the rubric "On a Topical Theme": "Thwarting the Racists' Maneuvers"]

[Text] Vienna -- The plenary sessions of the UN Council on Namibia are continuing at the international UN center in the Austrian capital.

Representatives of various countries are taking the floor one after another, and all the speeches denounce racism and apartheid and Pretoria's attempts to perpetuate the colonial occupation of Namibia. Most of the conference participants have noted the unseemly role of the Western powers, above all the United States, which, contrary to UN decisions, are maintaining close relations with South Africa and encouraging it to set more and more new terms hampering a settlement of the Namibia problem.

Speaking at the council session, S.Ya. Sinitsyn, head of the USSR delegation, exposed Pretoria's political maneuvers, in particular the notorious "linkage" of the question of decolonization of Namibia with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola.

"The Soviet Union," he said, "supports the nonaligned countries' demand for the convening of the Security Council and the elaboration of all-embracing economic sanctions with a view to making South Africa fulfill the relevant Security Council resolutions and grant Namibia genuine independence." This independence must be based on the preservation of the country's unity and territorial integrity, the complete withdrawal of South African troops and administration from Namibia, and the transfer of full power to the people of Namibia in the form of the South-West African People's Organization, which is recognized by the United Nations, the OAU, and the Nonaligned Movement as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people.

REAGAN, GANDHI NOTE DIFFERENCES BEFORE TALKS BEGIN

LD122152 Moscow TASS in English 1944 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 12 TASS -- Talks began in the White House today between President Reagan and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India who has arrived here for an official visit.

Speaking before the start of the talks, Rajiv Gandhi acknowledged the existence of differences between the countries. Observers note in this connection that the differences concern the key areas of international relations and the situation in the world. India, in particular, is seriously concerned over the dangerous plans which are aimed at militarising outer space and the realisation of which the United State is preoccupied with, over Washington's intensive military contacts with the Islamabad regime, the contacts which are fraught with a direct threat to neighbours, and over Washington's interference in Afghanistan under the guise of aid to the counterrevolutionary bands.

The existence of differences was also admitted by President Reagan who maintained, however, that the United States makes every effort to promote the cause of peace both in the South Asian region and in the world as a whole. The U.S. President also came forward with assertion that his administration is counteracting those who try to undermine India's unity. What is the real value of such assertions in evidenced if only by the fact that, obviously with the connivance of the U.S. authorities, various groupings of Punjab extremists that seek a division of India intend to hold a whole series of provocative gatherings during Rajiv Gandhi's visit to the United States.

Talks Begin, Confirm Differences

LD130527 Moscow TASS in English 0517 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 13 TASS -- President Reagan and Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, paying an official visit to the United States, had talks in the White House.

Both the talks and the subsequent meeting of Prime Minister Gandhi with Secretary of State Shultz confirmed substantial differences between the positions of India and the United States on the more important international problems.

The Indian prime minister tried to draw the attention of the White House chief to the declaration of the heads of state and government of six countries, Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, urging efforts to secure peace and to terminate the nuclear arms race. In reply, as a senior State Department official has made clear, President Reagan began lauding the Pentagon's dangerous plans to militarize space and urged Rajiv Gandhi to "understand" the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative".

The Indian Government is known to be opposed to these militarist plans as it believes that their fulfilment will intensify the arms race and further complicate the problems of disarmament.

HOUSE APPROVES $27 MILLION IN AID TO CONTRAS

LD130739 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

The decision, adopted by the House of Representatives, by 248 votes against 134, to allocate 27 million dollars more for further financing the terrorist activities of the Nicaraguan counter-revolution, was described by William Alexander, member of the House, as "a declaration of war against Nicaragua." The administration obtained this decision with the help of a campaign of massive pressure on the legislators, a campaign in which President Reagan and the leading officials of the Pentagon, the CIA and the State Department played the leading part. The pressure was so fierce, Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, admitted that even those who had earlier voted against assistance to the "contras", gave in this time.

The House of Representatives, just as the Senate, has blocked a number of resolutions on the need to end aggression against Nicaragua and to prevent a direct involvement of the U.S. Armed Forces in it. Thus, Edward Boland's amendment forbidding any U.S. support of military actions against Nicaragua, to say nothing of direct use of the American Armed Forces.

What the decisions of the two houses of Congress mean essentially is that they have actually given the administration fully freedom for pressing forward with preparations for a direct armed aggression against Nicaragua. James Wright, Democratic majority leader in the House of Representatives, said that the decisions taken "do away with restraint that exists in the law today against the United States financing an invasion of the country and overthrow of that country's government."

President Reagan hurried to welcome the House of Representatives' decision as a "historic one". It really opens the way to U.S. involvement in a venture similar to the Vietnam war which has disgraced the USA forever.

BUSH TO VISIT WEST EUROPE 'LATE IN JUNE'

LD120420 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 11 TASS -- The White House announced today that Vice President George Bush will set out late in June on a trip to West European countries which will take him to Italy, FRG, Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, France and Great Britain.

The trip being undertaken on President Reagan's directive is another stage of the intensive campaign which has been launched by the U.S. Administration in an effort to achieve unqualified support of allies for its dangerous militaristic programmes, above all the programme of "star wars". The trip of the vice president will be the fourth visit to Western Europe by the administration's key figures within the past two months. West European countries were visited in May-June by President Reagan, Defence Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz. According to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the visits that became more frequent are an evidence that there is a growing concern in Washington over the stand assumed by allies with regard to the Pentagon's plans of the militarisation of space. The recent session of the NATO Council in Portugal showed that even the most "loyal" allies have serious doubts about the "Strategic Defence Initiative". They believe that the implementation of that programme will sharply speed up the arms race.

MOSCOW NEWS REPORTS BALDRIGE'S TALKS IN USSR

PM12:256 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English 2 Jun 85 p 3

[Boris Alekseyev report: "Soviet-American Trade Talks in Moscow"]

[Text] "Keep it as a souvenir," said Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet foreign trade minister, proffering to his American counterpart, Malcolm Baldrige the pen he just used to sign on several pages of the protocol. "Thank you," replies the latter. "It was a pleasure to do business with you these two days."

This was how the 8th session of the USSR-US Joint Commercial Commission at the Ministry of Foreign Trade in Moscow ended. Over the two days of talks behind closed doors a wide range of questions pertaining to the state and the prospects of trade between the Soviet Union and the United States were discussed.

"The first session of the commission was also held here in this office," recollects Nikolay Patolichev. "Seven sessions were held and many positive things were accomplished in the first seven years of its existence. We look back on the 1970s with satisfaction. Had it not been for the sharp turn in US trade policy towards the USSR we could have had 'big trade' today." The sharp turn, the Soviet minister mentioned, was the USA's decision on discontinuing all official contacts in matters of Soviet-American trade. This produced immediate results: Last year trade between the two countries only totalled a meagre 3.1 billion roubles ("a smidgen", as Patolichev described it) and the US took a big plunge in the list of countries trading with the Soviet Union.

Proceeding from this view, the Soviet side spoke out at the talks for a restoration of the climate of trust between the partners and an end to the trade imbalance, which is now more than 2.5 billion dollars in USA's favour. This is caused by the obstacles artificially created by the American side in the way of Soviet goods on US markets. Imports of such hamless goods as furs have been banned for 34 years now. But things have started moving, it seems. The statement released at the end of the taiks says that both sides have agreed that the resumption after a long period of interruption of the operation of the Soviet-American Commission reflects mutual intention to work for better trade between the two countries. As a trial balloon Soviet organizations and American firms have prepared nearly 50 projects for business cooperation in the field on paper and petrochemical industries, production of oil and gas, agriculture, and others. The Soviet side stressed that participation in the projects by US firms would depend on whether the American side could guarantee obligations assumed by US companies.

Secretary of Commerce Baldrige stressed that the talks had been in keeping with the agreements just signed. The US agreed to form a projects sub-committee of the commission, which will meet periodically to follow up on US company proposals and help bring them to completion, to reconstitute the Business Facilitation Committee, and to begin discussions on a new maritime agreement. "We would attempt to see," said Baldrige, "that the Soviet foreign trade organizations, were not discriminated against in their efforts to sell in the United States."

Although the US stance on trade with the USSR has softened, Patolichev notes that the main obstacles to trade between the two countries remain. He lists among them the ban on so called "strategic goods" ("trousers' buttons, too, can be listed among this type of goods," the minister says) and the linkage by the American side of the granting of favoured nation status in trade to matters of the USSR's internal and external policy.

"I consider the view of the American side that progress in trade should not run ahead of the development of relations between our countries in other fields as totally wrong," he remarks. "I can give a dozen examples where the Soviet Union, thanks to trade, later established good diplomatic relations. Trade is a nutrient medium for relations in other spheres and it should have the right of way. A policy of bans and embargoes in trade with us is mistaken and ineffectual. We are hopeful that the other side will correct this mistake. In the final analysis, the Roman Catholic Church took 400 years to own up that it had been wrong as regards Copernicus. I think that the Americans will overcome the mistake in their trade policy towards us sooner than this especially as the mechanism of annual meetings has been restored."

The next meeting is to be held in Washington next year.

USSR-CANADIAN COOPERATION COMMISSION HOLDS SESSION

LD122101 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- The fifth session of the Soviet-Canadian commission on economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation has closed here today. It examined a broad range of issues concerning the state of and prospects for bilateral ties. Both sides have expressed the intention to contribute to a further development of relations in the field of trade, industry, science and technology. They agreed to maintain further an atmosphere of mutual understanding and cooperation in those fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, which will contribute towards strengthening detente and implementing the accords placed on record in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on European Security and Cooperation. They have discussed in positive terms the possibility of prolonging the trade agreement of 1956 and the long-term agreement of 1976 on contributing towards economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation.

The Soviet Union is an exceptionally reliable trade partner, a TASS correspondent was told by James Kelleher, Canada's minister of international trade. A further development of trade cooperation between the USSR and Canada shall be expected. The decisions taken at the session of the mixed commission will contribute towards it.

As the TASS correspondent was told at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade, in 1984, Soviet-Canadian trade topped 1,400 million roubles. Last year, Canada was the biggest supplier of wheat to the USSR. Apart from grain, Canadian firms export to the Soviet Union equipment for drilling and operating wells, road building machines and other products. Soviet-made passenger cars, equipment and timepieces are well known in the Canadian market.

Foreign Trade Ministers Meet

LD122102 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] A conversation took place today between Comrade Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, and Kelleher, Canadian minister of international trade, who is leading the Canadian delegation to the fifth session of the Soviet-Canadian mixed commission on economic, industrial, and scientific-technical cooperation. A wide range of questions on the state of and prospects for development of trade and economic relations between the two countries was discussed. These same questions were discussed at the fifth session of the Soviet-Canadian mixed commission, which has completed its work. An agreement has been signed on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Trade and Industry and the Canadian East European Trade Council.

PRAVDA NOTES OPENING OF CHINESE NPC SESSION

PM110957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "National People's Congress Session"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun -- XINHUA has reported that a routine session of the National People's Congress Standing Committee has opened in Beijing. On the agenda is a discussion of a number of draft laws in the spheres of the economy and internal law and order, as well as of the PRC's recently established foreign policy contacts with Burma, Thailand, and Japan.

FRIENDSHIP GROUP VISITS MINSK, CITY SOVIET

OW091001 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] A special tourist group from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association began its visit to Minsk City on 6 June. The group is led by Li Lanqing, president of the Tianjin branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and president of the Tianjin branch of the China-USSR Friendship Association. The Minsk City Soviet received the tourist group. (Yayjinchuk), vice chairman of the Minsk City Soviet, has a conversation with the members of the group. The group visited the Minsk tractor plant and had a discussion meeting with activists of the Belorussian branches of the Union of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society.

Gives Impressions of Minsk

OW101424 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0400 GMT 9 Jun 85

[Text] The tourist group of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association currently visiting the Soviet Union has arrived in Minsk, capital of the Belorussian SSR. The group is headed by Li Lanqing, president of the Tianjin branch of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and president of the Tianjin branch of the China-USSR Friendship Association. He and (Yao Jian), a member of the tourist group and deputy director of the Institure of Foreign Literature of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, told Soviet reporters that the Belorussian capital had made a great impression on them.

Li Lanqing pointed out that the people of Minsk have made great achievements. Eighty percent of the buildings in Minsk were destroyed by the Hitler bandits. The people of Minsk have made tremendous efforts to restore the city. The Chinese guests wished the Belorussian people happiness and success. They expressed the hope that China and the Soviet Union will continue to develop exchanges in all fields, to promote mutual understanding between the Chinese and Soviet people.

PAKISTAN'S ISLAMIZATION POLICY CRITICIZED

NC121050 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Recent reports show that Pakistan's domestic political situation has once again become aggravated. According to India's NATIONAL HERALD newspaper, the legislative assembly of Pakistan's central Northwest Province has demanded that military rule end. National Assembly members have also pointed out the illegality of the military regime and demanded that Ziaul Haq immediately hand over rule to a civilian government.

General Ziaul Haq, as you know, came to power about 8 years ago and began a program of trampling on democratic rights. Officials in the military regime veiled this policy with allegations about their wish to Islamize all aspects of Pakistan's social life.

It is no accident that the dictatorship resorted to religion. The officials of this country, whose name was placed on the world map as a result of the subcontinent's division on the basis of religion and whose population is 98 percent Muslim, wanted to consolidate their positions by resorting to Islamic phraseology. Within the framework of Islamization, the military regime took steps so that the subservient mass media's propaganda portrayed them as proof of the creation of a truly Islamic society in Pakistan. Religious taxes were introduced, the zakat on property and the 'ushur on crops; interest-free bank loans became available; and the role of Islamic courts was enhanced. However, all these steps did not mitigate the difficulties faced by the heavily taxed vast Muslim masses living in poverty. These steps only benefited a limited number of Pakistani society, primarily the clergy and (?army).

The introduction of punishments that caused the country to revert back 1500 years and created an atmosphere of force, oppression, and terror has roused massive protests. Public floggings, the cutting off of hands, and stonings are among these punishments.

The sharp blade of the Islamization policy is aimed at those forces opposed to the regime who are struggling for the revival of democracy, the lifting of martial law, and the holding of public elections. Any form of criticism against the military dictatorship is tantamount to anti-Islamic behavior and is punishable. The military regime mercilessly crushes any type of progressive or democratic thought on the pretext of defending Islamic ideology.

Along with expanding the policy of Islamization, Pakistan's rulers give priority to the one nation theory, according to which religious affiliation is the distinguishing mark of a nation. They have stepped up discrimination against small tribes and nationalities residing in Pakistan through their social, political, and economic activities. Based on this same ideology, the military officials crush national democratic movements in the country. Gen Ziaul Haq denies the national uniqueness of residents of the Punjab, the Pushtuns, and the Baluchis, and imposes on them the (?so-called Islamic culture), which in many ways is alien to Pakistanis.

The extensive struggle against women's rights continues within the framework of Islamization. Never throughout Pakistan's history have women's rights been trampled on to such an extent. Women cannot work outside the home. They are condemned to corporal punishment in public and to stoning and torture in prisons. The recent introduction of some Islamic laws has also greatly trampled on women's legal rights. According to the martyrdom law, for example, the martyrdom of two women is equal to the martyrdom of one man. In most cases, this matter is not even considered or studied by the courts.

Under the Islamization policy, the situation of religious minorities, who are always persecuted and crushed, is no better than that of women. These people have now been turned into second class citizens.

The February elections to Pakistan's national and provincial assemblies clearly displayed the Pakistani people's true approach to the policy of Islamization. Although these elections were conducted in an atmosphere of terror, the Pakistani people seized the opportunity to express their resolute views on Gen Ziaul Haq's policy and acts. The defeat of the Jami'at-e Eslami party, the only nonpolitical party allowed to participate in the elections, and the defeat of 5 ministers in the federal cabinet and 30 of the 70 National Assembly members clearly showed that a serious blow had been inflicted on the Islamization policy adopted by the present military regime in order to justify its anit-democratic domestic and foreign policies.

The Pakistan military regime's resort to Islam as its main pillar, as well as its hopes for generous multimillion dollar aid from the United States to continue the undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan, are futile and useless.

PAKISTAN BECOMING 'U.S. BRIDGEHEAD' IN S. ASIA

PM121329 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Ovchinnikov "Rejoinder": "Valid Alarm"]

[Text] Valid alarm has been caused Pakistan's neighbors by the news that Islamabad has begun receiving M-90 missiles from Washington designed for use by F-17 fighter-bombers. By the end of this year, the Pakistani Air Force will have 40 aircraft to this type. Next in line is the delivery of Hawkeye E-2C reconnaissance aircraft, which will make it possible to detect targets at a distance of up to 480 km and allow F-16 fighter-bombers to attack them with a high degree of accuracy.

The U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee once declared that "F-16 aircraft will considerably increase Pakistan's potential for hitting important targets in India. In addition," the committee pointed out, "these aircraft are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, which Pakistan might now be developing."

By granting Ziaul Haq's military regime $3.2 billion for the country's militarization, U.S. imperialist circles are turning Pakistan into a bridgehead for carrying out their military-strategic designs in South and southwest Asia. This country is designated on staff maps of the U.S. Central Command as a mainstay of the interventionist "Rapid Deployment Force." The U.S. intention to deploy Pershing II's on Pakistani territory has also become known.

An agreement on additional U.S. aid to Pakistan was signed in Islamabad recently. A sizable proportion of it is earmarked for expanding the undeclared war against Afghanistan. As the Afghan BAKHTAR agency recalled in this connection, since 1980 Washington has sent $450 million to the Afghan dushmans entrenched there through official channels alone. All in all, the funds granted by the White House have considerably strengthened the Pakistani war machine.

"Washington's fanning of war hysteria on the Hindustan subcontinent and the increasingly broad use of the Pakistani military regime for this purpose are posing a serious threat to the security and sovereignty of the states of the region, particularly India and Afghanistan," India's PTI agency declares. It is hard to disagree with the this assessment.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: 'TERROR' ITEMS SHOWN IN KABUL

PM121521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[Report by Lieutenant Colonel V. Skrizhalin "Who Are Their Targets; Press Conference in Kabul"]

[Text] Kabul -- At a press conference organized in Kabul by the Afghan news agency BAKHTAR, new evidence was presented of the terror methods that are a key element of the undeclared war waged by imperialism against the DRA. The instruments of terror, exhibited in the hall where the press conference was held, did not outwardly resemble weapons. However, as soon as you take the cap of a Flowmaster pen, move an arm or a leg on a doll, try to use a lighter to light a cigarette, or attempt to set a watch, an internal explosive device will go off. There was also a set of miniature explosive devices used to booby-trap keyholes -- the device explodes as soon as the key comes in contact with it -- and a booby trap that looked like an ordinary pebble.

The exhibits included timing mechanisms for explosive devices, 5-gram poison capsules capable of killing 20 people, and instructions and diagrams on how to use these barbaric weapons. At a nearby table sat people who were supposed to have used all these instruments of terror: (Abdul Bakhed), a former leader of a terrorist group that until recently committed outrages in Kabul; (Zeynaluddin), who worked as instructor at one of the dushman training centers in Pakistan; and (Muhammed Mirza), a Pakistani subject. Two years ago he was hired in Lahore by the U.S. special services to gather information about opposition to the Ziaul Haq regime. Then, 6 months ago, this CIA agent was sent to the DRA to gather military intelligence and, as a sideline, to carry out acts of terrorism against Afghan citizens.

The press conference showed that the exhibited instruments of terror were intended for use against the civilian population. No matter what tricks the inspirers of the aggression use to feign love for the Afghan people, no matter how hard they try to masquerade as their protectors, they cannot hide their true, murders' faces.

U.S. UNDERMINING INDIA'S ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

LD121331 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] New Delhi June 12 TASS -- The subversive activity of all sort of separatist groupings in India would never have reached the dangerous scope it has reached now had it not been encouraged by hostile external forces in the first place, U.S.-led Western powers, the Bombay newspaper DAILY writes.

Over a lapse of many years, the United States has been making attempts to hamper the Indian Government to pursue the policy of strengthening the republic's economic independence to pressurize it in an effort to make it follow the foreign policy line which would suit Washington, the paper points out. To this end, the United States makes persistent moves to arm Pakistan and undermine India from the inside by backing extremist elements.

The U.S. Embassy in India, the paper writes, has conducted at one time a secret sociological survey in the country's north-eastern regions, designed to discover separatist tendencies among the local population. The survey produced a report, which has become a "theoretical basis" for the U.S. strategy of dividing India into a number of small puppet "states", the DAILY writes. This explains why U.S. secret services started cooperating with such separtists' formations as the Mizo National Front, the Movement for the Liberation of Assam and "The National Volunteers of Tripura", the newspaper underlines.

TASS: ANTI-GANDHI PLOTTERS TRAINED IN U.S.

LD120540 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 11 TASS -- The four Punjab extremists accused of plotting to assassinate Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his forthcoming visit to the United States have studied at a terrorist-training center in Alabama, the newspapers ATLANTA JOURNAL and ATLANTA CONSTITUTION reported.

One Frank Camper, head of the center which is located in a Birmingham suburb, said the extremists had not concealed their aims and plans. They had wanted to learn to make delayed-action bombs, destroy armored vehicles and derail trains, he said adding that the center's instructors had trained them to act as commandos.

The chief of the terrorists's group, Gurpartar Singh, was found guilty of engineering the conspiracy to assassinate Rajiv Gandhi. But it is known it is U.S. secret services that direct terrorist-training centers in U.S. territory and hence are actual accomplices in the plot.

In the light of these facts one is staggered by the hypocrisy of the American authorities which announced some time ago that the FBI had been able to "uncover" a plot against Rajiv Gandhi. The latter said in an interview with a group of foreign journalists in New Delhi that the FBI had maintained contact with the terrorists for several months, while the U.S. investigative agencies had withheld vital information about the assassination attempt being prepared and other actions by extremists from India.

The U.S. authorities are doing nothing also to prevent provocations by U.S.-based Punjab extremists during Rajiv Gandhi's upcoming visit. The ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency reported their groups planned to stage provocative actions in Washington.

Washington does not conceal its sympathies with Punjab terrorists, bracketing them together with members of national liberations movements, as was done recently, for example, at a congressional hearing on the situation in Punjab by former American Ambassador to India Harry G. Barnes.

HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Decorates Officers

LD121217 Budapest MTI in English 1045 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 12 (MTI) -- Hungarian Minister of Defence Istvan Olah has handed over high honours to several Soviet military leaders in Moscow. The Hungarian Presidential Council has awarded the rubies-studded Order of Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic to Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty; Marshal Vasily Petrov, Chief Marshal Vladimir Tolubko of the artillery; Chief Marshal Aleksandr Koldunov of the Air Force; and Colonel General Aleksey Zheltov. The Order of Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic has been awarded to Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, Colonel General Nikolay Zotov, Admiral Aleksey Sorokin, Air Marshal Anatoliy Konstantinov, and Army General Dmitriy Sukhorukov. Present at the ceremony was Sergey Sokolov, Soviet minister of defence.

Received by Kuznetsov

PM131556 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Reception in the Kremlin"]

[Text] Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin 12 June Colonel General Istvan Olah, Hungary's defense minister, who is currently on a visit in our country at the head of a military delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Taking part in the meeting, which proceeded in a warm, cordial atmosphere, was Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, USSR defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, commander of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, and Sandor Rajnai, Hungary's ambassador to the USSR.

On the same day, the Hungarian military delegation has left on a tour of the country. It is accompanied by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov.

Before departure the guests visited an air garrison in Kubinka.

HUNGARIAN ELECTIONS SHOW SUPPORT FOR GOVERNMENT

PM121601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Gerasimov "Commentator's Column": "The Voters' Will"]

[Text] Budapest -- Elections were held in Hungary for the National Assembly and local councils under the new electoral law, which was passed 2 years ago following a nation-wide discussion. It is pointed out in the official announcement by the Central Electoral Commission that 94 percent of citizens entitled to vote participated in the election.

The so-called Hungarian National Register of Voters was instituted in accordance with the new law, under which the country's citizens elected by direct ballot 35 National Assembly deputies. They are leaders of public and mass organizations and eminent figures of the republic. A total of 99.2 percent of votes were cast for them.

An additional 307 deputies were elected to the "Orszaghaz," or the House of the Country, as the Hungarians call their parliament; they were nominated at working people's meetings in electoral districts. A further (?285) persons, who won over 25 percent of the votes cast, became reserve deputies. In the local council elections, (?41,885) became reserve deputies.

MSZMP members constitute 77 percent of deputies elected to the National Assembly, and communists are in the majority in local councils.

The election campaign again vividly demonstrated the close unity of party and people and the working people's total approval of the decisions of the recent 13th MSZMP Congress. The new electoral law has proved its effectiveness. It reflects the MSZMP's policy of expanding socialist democracy, further developing Hungarian society in comprehensive fashion, improving its political organization, and enhancing socialism's prestige.

The mass of millions of voters expressed their will: To further strengthen cohesion with all socialist community countries and to act consistently for the sake of strengthening peace and social progress. In their instructions to the new deputies, the voters noted that the friendship and fraternal ties with the Soviet Union are a guarantee of Hungary's future successes. Support for the peaceful Soviet initiatives and coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal countries means struggle to curb the arms race on earth and in space and to return to the policy of detente.

The Hungarian working people are deeply convinced that, following the policy mapped out at the 13th MSZMP Congress and rallying all conscientious forces of the nation, they will take new strides in building developed socialism.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES ADMIRAL MAKAROV

PM121603 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Stay in the GDR"]

[Text] Berlin, 11 Jun -- Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, received Admiral K. Makarov, commander of the Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet, who is heading a detachment of Soviet warships comprising the missile cruiser Groznyy and the escort ship Neukrotimyy, currently on an official friendly return visit to the GDR.

PRAVDA REPORTS USSR-CSSR COOPERATION PROGRAM

PM121451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 First Edittion p 4

[Unattributed report: "USSR-CSSR: Cooperation Program"]

[Text] As has already been reported, the "Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Program Between the USSR and the CSSR for the Period Through the Year 2000" was signed in Moscow 31 May 1985.

The document was signed on the Soviet side by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and on the Czechoslovak side by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The preamble to the program points out that the sides adopted it:

Guided by the policy of the CPSU and the CPCZ aimed at further strengthening friendship and deepening comradely mutual assistance on the basis of the principles of socialist internationalism and at stepping up political and economic cooperation with a view to the still greater rapprochement and interlinking of the two countries' national economies;

Implementing the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR of 6 May 1970;

Carrying out the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference to pool the socialist countries' resources and efforts with a view to fulfilling the strategic tasks of further economic development;

Relying on the economic, scientific, and technical potential created in the USSR and the CSSR, the accumulated experience of cooperation, and the level of socialist economic integration reached among the socialist countries;

Proceeding from the objective need for the accelerated transfer of both countries' economies to an intensive path of development, the enhancement of social labor productivity and the technical standard and quality of output, and the lowering of the material-and energy-intensiveness of production;

Being confident that mutual all-around cooperation and the deepening of the international division of labor serve the cause of reinforcing the socialist countries' unity and strengthening their defense capability and are an important factor in the struggle to strengthen peace and ease international tension;

Recognizing the need to take a new step in coordinating economic policy by means of jointly resolving major economic problems of decisive significance for the elaboration of avenues of socioeconomic development and cooperation for the long term and the implementation of direct cooperation in the fields of science and technology and the spheres of physical production and capital construction;

Being convinced that long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation accords with the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples' fundamental interests, ensures the dynamic and balanced development of the national economy, helps enhance production efficiency and improve the struture of production, creates conditions for the steady growth of commodity turnover and the fuller satisfaction of the needs of the USSR and CSSR domestic markets, and helps raise the population's living standards and strengthen technical and economic independence from capitalist countries.

Attaching paramount significance to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the leading sectors of the national economy and to the comprehensive introduction into production of the results achieved as a decisive factor in intensifying their economies and increasing social labor productivity, the sides have agreed to continue implementing a coordinated, and in certain spheres a unified, scientific and technical policy, to continue cooperation in creating the theoretical groundwork of scientific and technical progress, to focus main attention on cooperation in realizing the state economic, scientific, and technical programs being carried out in the USSR and the CSSR, as well as the CEMA countries' comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress for 15-20 years, and to concentrate scientific and technical cooperation in those spheres of industrial production where there are real prerequisites for expanding collaboration and specialization with a view to further increasing reciprocal deliveries, primarily in the sectors of machine building, electronics, and the chemical industry, but also in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

With a view to enhancing the efficiency of scientific research and planning and design work, the sides will develop specialization and collaboration in this sphere and create joint collectives of specialists (design and planning bureaus, institutes, and associations) to work out individual scientific and technical problems and carry out other kinds of work.

The program emphasizes that the results of developing mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries create a reliable base for broadening it on the basis of further deepening and improving the division of labor in the production sphere. The realization of the long-term program for the development of production specialization and collaboration between the USSR and the CSSR through 1990 will make a substantial contribution to the process of socialist economic integration.

The development of intrasector specialization and also the broadening of assembly and component collaboration in machine building must, above all, be the basis for further deepening cooperation in addition to enhancing the efficiency of the established intersector exchange.

The sides will direct their joint efforts toward strengthening the material base of the national economy by widely introducing modern, highly efficient manufacturing processes, machinery, equipment, and materials, making rational use of production capacities, saving labor and material resources, enhancing output quality, and developing efficient production facilities for export.

Attaching great significance to the further development of cooperation in the sphere of machine building, which will increasingly determine the dynamics of mutual economic ties, the sides will coordinate production programs with a view to making rational use of the existing scientific, technical, and production potential, coordinate programs for the construction of new capacities, and, in individual cases, jointly carry out the reconstruction and modernization of existing capacities.

In the sharing of production programs, account will be taken of multilateral production specialization and collaboration within the CEMA framework, of the specific nature of the production and technical base created in the CSSR, and of the need to narrow the list of products produced by Czechoslovak machine building. At the same time, the task is set of expanding the list of exports of USSR machine-building products for the purpose of more fully satisfying the CSSR's import requirements.

It is planned primarily to expand cooperation in progressive sectors that ensure an increase in social labor productivity. The sides will concentrate their efforts on developing and producing automation equipment with an extensive use of electronics. The division of labor in the development and production of agreed types of output within the framework of the Soviet-Czechoslovak "Robot" Scientific and Technical Association will be deepened.

To increase the level of automation of production processes, it is planned to further develop cooperation in creating a new generation of computer equipment.

An accord has been reached on the joint development and manufacture of components for a unified, standardized base of electronic products and microprocessor technology. The further development of cooperation will be directed toward enhancing the quality of and creating new domestic products of the electronics industry (including television sets with digital signal processing, audiovisual instruments, video recorders, and compact disks).

The creation and production of individual types of highly automated metalworking machine tools and forging and pressing equipment with digital program control to make up complete flexible production systems and automated lines and of automated equipment for light industry and the textile industry, in the production of which extensive use will be made of standardized modules, will be accelerated by pooling efforts.

An important place in both countries' production programs will continue to be occupied by cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power generation, which must be directed, above all, toward the development and assimilation on the basis of production specialization and collaboration of individual types of technological equipment for nuclear power and thermal stations and heat and electric power stations.

In the sphere of the electrical equipment industry, the joint development and organization of the specialized and collaborative production of a new generation of highly efficient electric motors, transformers, equipment for welding and heat treatment, and other equipment with high technical characteristics will be carried out.

It is planned to expand cooperation in the motor vehicle industry. There will be joint development of certain new types of motor vehicles and collaboration in their production.

The joint creation of new-generation tractors and agricultural machinery systems making extensive use of hydraulics and electronics and meeting the long-term needs of the national economy is provided for.

The fuller satisfaction of the needs of both countries' national economies for bulldozers, industrial tractors, and other heavy mechanization equipment for construction and road work must be ensured by expanding production specialization and collaboration, and the joint development and production of progressive types of machines for the construction industry, above all for finishing work, must be accelerated.

In the production of machinery and equipment for light industry and the food industry, specialization and collaboration must be directed toward the development and production of progressive, fully automated lines, work sections, and individual types of machine tools. Cooperation in the modernization and reconstruction of light and food industry enterprises will also be continued.

Cooperation in meeting the national economy's needs for fuel, electricity, and raw materials will continue to occupy a paramount place in USSR-CSSR economic relations. Enhancing efficiency in utilizing the existing fuel and raw material resources in both countries must be an important direction of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in this sphere in the coming period. To this end, joint measures will be implemented to develop and create machinery and equipment that ensure economical consumption of all kinds of energy, raw materials, and semimanufactures.

To ensure a further increase in energy resources, cooperation will continue in the extraction and transportation of natural gas and the construction and operation of nuclear power stations.

With a view to creating the necessary conditions for the continuation of deliveries from the USSR of the basic types of fuel and raw materials, the CSSR will participate in the development of corresponding production facilities on USSR territory by carrying out construction and installation work and supplying technically sophisticated machinery and equipment, semimanufactures, and consumer goods.

In the sphere of nuclear power generation, cooperation will be conducted both on the basis of existing and newly concluded agreements between the USSR and the CSSR and within the framework of corresponding multilateral agreements among the CEMA countries.

In the sphere of ferrous metallurgy, joint measures will be implemented to intensify production by means of the joint development and introduction of new technologies, to make extensive use of plants for the continuous casting and out-of-furnace processing of steel, oxygen converters, efficient processes for the production of alloyed steels, and plasma furnaces, to expand production of precision and economical sections and pipes, and to develop powder metallurgy.

Measures will be taken to more fully satisfy the needs of both countries' national economies for metallurgical products by increasing the share of progressive and economical types of rolled ferrous metals, deepening production specialization, and on this basis expanding the graded [sortamentnyy] exchange of metal products.

In the sphere of nonferrous metallurgy, it is proposed to implement joint measures to create and introduce new manufacturing processes, to expand the production of new types of output, more widely extract rare-earth metals, process oxidized ores, and enhance the efficiency of the utilization of secondary resources of nonferrous metals. The CSSR will participate in developing the production of certain nonferrous metals in the USSR.

In the chemical industry, cooperation will be directed, above all, toward developing new manufacturing processes and creating new and modernizing existing capacities for the purpose of increasing production of chemical products and expanding their range on the basis of production specialization and collaboration.

Cooperation in the pulp and paper industry will be directed toward modernizing existing capacities and deepening production specialization with a view to expanding the range [assortimentnyy] of exchange.

With a view to more fully satisfying the needs of both countries' populations for high-quality industrial consumer goods, cooperation in this sphere will be directed toward modernizing the production base, introducing modern manufacturing processes, improving the structure and range of products being produced, enhancing their technical and aesthetic standard, and increasing deliveries of fashionable products from the CSSR.

It is planned to substantially deepen cooperation in the sectors of the agro-industrial complex. To this end, progressive technologies in plant growing and livestock raising will be exchanged on the basis of pooling both countries' scientific potentials, and there will be cooperation in the selection of high productive strains of agricultural crops and of new breeds and hybrids of livestock and poultry and in seed growing and the production of planting stock.

The tasks of creating and producing modern highly productive machinery systems for agriculture and developing the food industry's production base are to be realized by broadening specialization and collaboration.

In the sphere of transportation, the sides will continue realizing measures to improve the constantly increasing freight shipments between the countries by developing the material and technical base of the USSR and CSSR transport systems and the capacities of railroad border crossing and ports on the Danube River and modernizing and increasing the traffic capacity of Soviet and Czechoslovak railroads near the border.

There will be continued cooperation in the creation of a comprehensive automated communications system for the transfer of all kinds of information, of Intersputnik system projects, and of progressive television, radio broadcasting, and telephone communication systems.

The program points out that the sides consider it necessary to constantly develop and improve the machinery of bilateral cooperation and to strive to reduce its difficulties. In accordance with the decisions of the CEMA countries' economic summit conference, the sides have agreed to make fuller use of the means at their disposal for deepening socialist economic integration. To this end, economic, scientific, and technical policies plans for 5-year periods and even for the longer term on individual questions, and capital investment plans in spheres of mutual interest will be coordinated, direct ties will be developed between ministries, enterprises, and organizations in both countries, and joint scientific research, production, and sales associations and enterprises will be set up.

The active participation of the USSR and the CSSR in the realization of coordinated plans for integration measures and of multilateral agreements among the CEMA countries is provided for.

The tasks stemming from the Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Program Between the USSR and the CSSR for the Period Through the Year 2000 and also from the existing long-term program for the development of production specialization and collaboration between the USSR and the CSSR through 1990 will be included in a concerted plan of measures to realize the program.

The organization of work on fulfilling the program will be carried out by the Soviet-Czechoslovak Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, which, jointly with the two countries' planning and scientific-technical organs, will promote, where necessary, the elaboration of new proposals on questions of the further development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR.

This program came into force on the day it was signed and will remain in force through 31 December 2000.

SUPREME SOVIET GROUP CONTINUES PORTUGAL VISIT

Meets Premier, Foreign Minister

LD121349 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 11 TASS -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on an official visit here, led by Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Arnol'd Ryuytel' met today with President of the Assembly of the Republic (Portugal's parliament) Fernando Monteiro do Amaral.

During the conversation that ensued the head of the Soviet delegation emphasized a lofty responsibility of members of parliament for ensuring mankind's peaceful future, for the consolidation of peace and international security.

Arnol'd Ryuytel' set out the Soviet Union's approach to a number of the most topical questions of international affairs, dwelling in detail on the Soviet Union's large-scale peace initiatives aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth, at the promotion of international cooperation.

The head of the Soviet delegation met today with Portugal's Prime Minister Mario Soares. Some key questions of the international situation were discussed during the conversation. Both sides declared for development of Soviet-Portuguese relations in different spheres.

Arnol'd Ryuytel' also met with Portugal's Foreign Minister Jaime Gama. It was pointed out with satisfaction that the Soviet-Portuguese relations have been intensified of late. Arnol'd Ryuytel' declared for their further development on an equal and mutually advantageous basis.

The head of the Soviet delegation expressed the conviction that the Soviet Union and Portugal have the opportunity to find points of contact on such cardinal problems as the lessening of war danger, revival of the process of detente, deepening of political dialogue among states with different social systems.

Jaime Gama noted Portugal's interest in ensuring peace and security in Europe and the whole world. From this viewpoint Portugal attaches much importance to the progress at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, just as to the achievement of mutually acceptable agreements at the conference in Stockholm, he said. Jaime Gama also declared in favor of the continuation of the European process that was started ten years ago by the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

The president of the Assembly of the Republic gave a dinner in honour of the Soviet delegation. Fernando Monteiro do Amaral and Arnol'd Ryuytel' exchanged speeches.

Received by President

LD130810 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] Lisbon June 13 TASS -- President of the Portuguese Republic Antonio Ramalho Eanes received Wednesday a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Arnol'd Ryuytel', vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. During the meeting, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on a number of foreign policy questions and those pertaining to bilateral relations. The meeting was also attended by Valentin Vdovin, the USSR ambassador to Portugal.

Assessing the meetings and conversations, which the Soviet delegation had in Portugal, Arnol'd Kyuytel' noted their frank and constructive character. He said they were useful and contributed to promoting better mutual understanding both in questions of bilateral relations and some international problems. The head of the Soviet delegation stressed the wish to facilitate a further development of Soviet-Portuguese relations and to work for achieving their enhanced effectiveness on a balanced and long-term basis, which was expressed by both sides.

Ramalho Eanes pointed out the positive traditions, which had already been established between the USSR and Portugal, and spoke in favor of their further development, particularly, in trade, economic and cultural spheres. The difference in the socio-political systems of Portugal and the USSR, he said, should not be an obstacle to broadening bilateral cooperation and promoting better mutual understanding between our peoples.

Our common task, said Ramalho Eanes, is to lay a solid groundwork for bilateral relations, so that they should not be affected by ups and downs in the international situation.

Touching upon the prospects for Soviet-Portuguese ties in the economy, the president expressed the wish that they be built on a long-term basis and contacts between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Portuguese firms be multiplied.

The head of the Portuguese state drew attention to the important role which parliamentary ties have to play in building Soviet-Portuguese relations. He expressed confidence that the current visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet would promote better mutual understanding between the two countries.

PORTUGUESE CP MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS VISIT 4-10 JUN

PM130840 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of Portuguese Communists working in municipal organs of power was in the Soviet Union 4-10 June at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, where it was informed of the CPSU's experience in the leadership of soviets.

During conversations at the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Moscow City Soviet, a rayon, city, and rural soviet, and at meetings with working people at an industrial enterprise and a sovkhoz, the delegation familiarized itself with the organizational structure, powers, and principles of the soviets' activity and their growing role in the solution of political and socioeconomic questions.

The delegation's members emphasized that, despite the difference between the conditions under which people' deputies in the Soviet Union and Communist deputies in Portugal operate, they are united by common noble goals: the desire to constantly strengthen ties with the masses and to help solve the population's urgent problems, primarily the central problem of our time: the preservation and strengthening of universal and lasting peace on earth.

TOLKUNOV MEETS WITH FINNISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD121432 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Helsinki, 11 Jun (TASS) -- A USSR Parliamentary Group delegation headed by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the USSR Parliamentary Group, which is in Finland, today met members of Finland's parliamentary group. There was an exchange of opinions on problems of European security and cooperation and on the development of bilateral Soviet-Finnish parliamentary links.

The Soviet delegation also met today Erkki Pystynen, speaker of the Finnish Diet, and took part in a session of the Paasikivi society. L. Tolkunov, who spoke at the session, set forth the position of the Soviet Government on issues concerning the consolidation of European security, problems of disarmament, and the prevention of the militarization of space, and on the further development of friendly Soviet-Finnish relations.

SESSION ON SOVIET-FRENCH TRADE HELD IN MOSCOW

LD122009 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- Trade between the Soviet Union and France more than doubled in 1980-1984 compared with the previous five years and reached almost 20 billion roubles, said Viktor Ivanov, deputy minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R. He addressed the 19th general assembly of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce here today. The meeting was attended by Yevgeniy Pitovranov, president of the Presidium of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the U.S.S.R., Roland Nungesser, president of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce, managers of Soviet foreign trade agencies and executives from French companies.

There are bountiful opportunities, Viktor Ivanov went on to say, for the development of trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in electronics and information science, engineering, iron and steel industry, deep oil refining and automation in rail transport. The U.S.S.R. favors cooperation with French companies in the construction of new chemical plants, developing oil and gas fields and modernizing operating industrial facilities.

Addressing the meeting, representatives of the French side spoke of their striving for expanding business relations with the Soviet Union and pointed to the need of stimulating efforts of French companies to promote their goods in the Soviet market.

FRANCE'S DUMAS CALLS FOR EAST-WEST DIALOGUE

LD122019 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Paris June 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

A debate on foreign policy has been held in the National Assembly of France. Roland Dumas, French minister for external relations, who opened the debate, emphasized, in particular, the need for a dialogue with the East, with the USSR, in the first place. We have not forgotten the brotherhood-in-arms which our country shared with the Soviet Union during World War Two, the minister stated. The joint struggle should help to overcome many differences in a dialogue which, in our view, has got to be frank in order to be of benefit. Roland Dumas again reaffirmed that France does not support Washington's "star wars" plan.

Robert Montdargeant, a deputy from the Communist Party, pointed out in a speech during the debate that recent months saw a number of events of politico-strategic character fraught with a serious threat to the independence, sovereignty and security of France as well as to universal peace. The Brussels session of the European Council of the Communities and the Bonn meeting of the leaders of major capitalist countries were keynoted by further growth of European integration in all fields, particularly in the military one, in accordance with the strategic and economic goals of the United States, he said. France, by maintaining its national defence at a proper level to guarantee the country's independence and security, should pursue a policy which would meet the peoples' striving for peace and disarmament, Montdargeant stressed. This is why the Communists refuse to yield to the logic of the escalation of arms and "cold war." This is why they will take the most active part in the forthcoming mass activities of peace champions in France this summer, being of the opinion that this is the most reasonable way towards ensuring the country's vital interests.

PRC'S ZHAO ZIYANG VISITS FRG, SIGNS ACCORDS

LD101445 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 10 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn June 10 TASS -- The Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang is staying here on an official visit. A number of intergovernmental documents were signed today, including an agreement on giving up double taxation, a protocol on prolonging the agreement on economic cooperation, as well as a memorandum on cooperation in the sphere of nuclear power.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES AUSTRIAN MINISTER DALLINGER

LD071653 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 7 Jun 85

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov today received Austrian Minister for Social Administration Dallinger. In the course of the conversation, which took place in friendly atmosphere, some questions of Soviet-Austrian cooperation and its further development were touched upon. Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, was also present at the meeting.

ASHIMOV, RYZHOV ATTEND UK EMBASSY RECEPTION

LD121925 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 12 TASS -- British Ambassador to the Soviet Union Iain Sutherland has given a reception today on the occasion of the national holiday. The reception was attended by Bayken Ashimov, vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Nikita Ryzhov, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

LEVIN ON 'HIGH' COST OF PORTUGAL, SPAIN EEC ENTRY

LD122138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Viktor Levin "Latest News" commentary]

[Text] The official registration of Portugal's and Spain's entry into the European Economic Community, or as it is more often called, the Common Market, takes place in Lisbon and Madeira today. Here is a "Latest News" commentary by Viktor Levin:

The talks on the entry of the two countries of the Iberian Peninsula into the Common Market lasted many years and passed in an atmosphere of sharp contradictions. In the end, a compromise, which can be called a marriage of convenience, was reached. Let us begin by noting what gains the European Economic Community perceives in this. With Spain's and Portugal's entry, the process of the unification of Europe, as they call it in the West, is being given a stimulus. The Community's population will exceed 320 million and this will add to its weight. The matter of economic considerations is more complex. On the one hand, the large monopolies hope to obtain and, it must be supposed, will obtain further opportunities for expanding their influence; on the other hand, agricultural producers are justifiably apprehensive about an increase in competition.

It must be said it is hardly cause for enthusiasm among the Common Market's leading organs that another 3 million will be added to the already existing 13 million unemployed.

However, the desire to bind Spain to NATO somewhat more firmly has played its part. Fearing that Spain might leave this bloc -- and the majority of the country's population is in favor of leaving NATO -- the Common Market's leaders considered it best to make some concessions; however, their positive significance for the long term is very doubtful

If the question is to be raised of what it is that is drawing Spain and Portugal into the Common Market, then the answer is even more equivocal. Madrid and especially Lisbon officially attach Community entry to optimistic expectations of radical modernizations of their national industry. Portuguese Prime Minister Soares is trying to convince his fellow-citizens that in a very short time everything, so he says, will change for the better. However, the self-same Portugal already has had to bear both financial and social costs for merely the right to enter the Common Market. The policy of harsh economies, laid down by international financial organs -- too merciless, as it was described by the FINANCIAL TIMES, the newspaper of British business circles which can hardly be thought to have any sympathy for the working people -- has after a year led to acute unemployment and a 10-percent decrease in the purchasing power of Europe's lowest-paid workers. But this is not enough from the EEC's viewpoint. The two new member-countries, AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE warns, will have to apply some amount of effort to struggle against the competing produce of the EEC since these countries' industries have become used to high protectionist customs barriers. So, the cost of the desire to modernize industry, which is really a necessary modernization, promises to be a high one, which will first and foremost rest upon the working peoples' shoulders.

WEST EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS MEET, CONDEMN SDI

LD122215 Moscow TASS in English 2152 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Paris June 13 TASS -- A two-day meeting of representatives of the communist parties of 18 West European countries has opened here. The economic crisis which has gripped the countries of the capitalist world was analysed during the first day of the meeting. The participants in the meeting unanimously condemned the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI) which is being imposed upon Western Europe by Washington. As speakers emphasized, SDI draws the peoples of the world into yet another spiral of the arms race and poses a threat to the existence of the whole of mankind.

U.S., NATO MILITARY PLANS IN N. EUROPE VIEWED

LD121607 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0712 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 June (TASS) -- Taking account of northern Europe's strategic situation, Washington has been strengthening its military presence in the region in every way in recent years, IZVESTIYA writes today. In the Scandinavian NATO member-countries, the paper points out, more and more new military bases and electronic intelligence points are being set up, airfields capable of handling heavy military aircraft are being expanded, and large-scale military maneuvers are being held. Washington is making attempts to move nuclear weapons into northern Europe under various pretexts. Nor has the U.S. military given up plans to deploy cruise missiles with conventional warheads on the territory of Norway, Denmark, and Iceland. As is known, these warheads can easily be replaced by nuclear ones.

In brief, enough facts have piled up in recent years to categorically prove NATO's growing military activity on its "northern flank." The Pentagon is also attempting to draw neutral Sweden into its militarist schemes and Finland does not escape its attention.

So, the paper says, it is the imperialist forces' nuclear ambitions that are behind Washington's attempts to exert pressure upon its Scandinavian partners in the NATO bloc to attempt to induce them to yield their adopted principle of not having nuclear weapons based on their territory and not providing bases for foreign armed forces in peacetime. This is the reason why NATO Headquarters dislikes the notion of a nuclear-free zone. It seems that the Washington hawks have already had some success, since the Scandinavian governments have not been able thus far to agree on practical steps to implement the proposal for creating a nuclear-free zone.

"No, a nuclear-free zone is not an idealistic dream. It is a perfectly realistic idea, and if its implementation were not being prevented by the "Atlantists", Europe would have had a broad oasis of security long ago, thus taking a step towards the elimination of the nuclear threat," IZVESTIYA concludes.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS TOUR OF ARGENTINE PROVINCE

LD121501 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0710 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TASS) -- Having completed a tour of a number of districts in Argentina, the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation with Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Antanas Barkauskas at its head has returned to the capital. During their tour, the Soviet visitors went to San Juan Province and visited the Dalmine Siderca works, which produces seamless pipes for the oil extraction industry. More than half of the works' output is exported, some of it to the Soviet Union.

A. Barkauskas made a speech on the state television channel, noting that the days spent in Argentina were filled with meaningful and useful meetings and talks with state and political figures, with representatives of science and culture, with the country's workers and active members of the Argentine Society for Cultural Links With the USSR. Everywhere we have been, in the capital or in the provinces, we have received a heartfelt welcome and respect, and great interest in our country has been shown, he said. The head of the Soviet delegation noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Argentine relations are developing successfully. Our views and our positions on such very important problems as the struggle for peace and disarmament; the prevention of nuclear war on earth and in space; the establishment of economic relations based upon equal rights and free of all discrimination; and the establishment of a new world economic order are close or coincide, he said.

A. Barkauskas described Soviet peace initiatives aimed at removing the threat of nuclear war, and stressed that the preservation of peace was and remains the highest aim of the Soviet state. In conclusion the head of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation stated that the further development of cooperation, founded upon the principles of equality, mutual advantage and noninterference in internal affairs, accords with the radical interests of the Soviet and Argentine peoples and the cause of strengthening universal peace.

U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA CONCERNS EUROPE

LD130237 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Maksim Teplov commentary]

[Excerpts] The policy of the U.S. Administration to escalate its interference in Nicaragua to topple the Sandinista government has given rise to a great deal of alarm around the world. America's allies too have been expressing reservations about that policy. Here is a commentary by Maksim Teplov.

President Reagan's sanctions against Nicaragua have considerably increased concern in the West over his administration's policy. Many governments have described Washington's embargo against Nicaragua as a mistake and a totally unjustified and dangerous move.

The U.S. Administration's attempts to isolate Nicaragua have landed Washington in a political isolation which is explained by the policies followed by the U.S. Administration. The Western nations, and among them America's allies, are concerned at Washington's threat to a sovereign nation. There is a growing awareness in Europe that the policy of blackmail, boycott and interference followed by the White House toward Nicaragua has no chance for success.

It amounts to an undeclared war jeopardizing peace and international security. It may drag Central American nations and the United States into a conflict.

Many governments throughout the world have registered their support for diplomatic efforts by the Contadora Group to achieve a settlement in Central America, having voiced their desire to develop relations with Nicaragua to ensure peace and bring Washington's undeclared war to an end.

FORMER CONTRA LEADER CLAIMS U.S. PLANS INVASION

LD121531 Moscow TASS in English 1250 GMT 12 Jun 85

[Text] Managua June 12 TASS -- The Reagan administration is preparing ground for a direct military intervention against Nicaragua with the aim to strangle the Sandinista revolution. This has been stated here in a talk with foreign journalists by Efren Mondragon, a former leader of the counterrevolutionary organization "Nicaraguan Democratic Force" [FDN]. Taking advantage of the amnesty announced by the Nicaraguan Government he stopped the armed struggle against the revolutionary republic. The statement of Mondragon was delivered to U.S. congressmen over the telephone, for U.S. authorities refused to issue an entry visa to Mondragon who was invited by congressmen to Washington to give evidence.

When preparing conditions for the organization of a large-scale military operation in Nicaragua, the U.S. sets before the mercenary army the task of destroying Nicaraguan industrial and agricultural objects. At the same time, it strives to draw into its interventionist plans Honduras and Costa Rica bordering on Nicaragua.

Washington continues to count mostly on Somocista mercenaries to whom large-scale military and financial support is rendered by so-called "private American organizations" and through the Honduran and Salvadoran military. Honduras has been drawn into supplying the counterrevolutionary groupings with arms and teaching "contras" the methods of killing and terror. A major part of trucks, helicopters and planes of the Honduran Army is attached to the Somocista gangs. CIA instructors and Honduran officers fully control counterrevolutionary camps in Las Vegas, Las Lodos, Banco Grande, San Andres de Bocay and other populated localities bordering on Nicaragua, E. Mondragon said.

NICARAGUAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH UN HEAD

LD130646 Moscow TASS in English 0612 GMT 13 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 13 TASS -- United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar had a meeting with Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, who presented his government's view of the problems of Central America. The Nicaraguan foreign minister told the media that his country wanted peace, was seeking solutions to the Central American problems through negotiations, and advocated the resumption of bilateral talks with the USA under a Security Council resolution to settle problems between the two countries by peaceful means.

Commenting upon the decision of the U.S. Congress to appropriate new funds to aid the contras, he pointed out that this very dangerous action confirmed the U.S. striving to resolve the problems of the region by brute force. The congressional resolution is fresh evidence of the policy of state terrorism pursued by the USA in Central America. It is at odds with the right of the peoples to self-determination.

CASTRO CALLS FOR THIRD WORLD DEBTOR STRIKE

PM121537 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "F. Castro's Speech"]

[Excerpts] Havana, 10 Jun -- Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic, has sharply criticized U.S. imperialism's aggressive interventionist policy against the peoples of Latin America over many decades. Speaking at an international meeting devoted to the position of women in Latin American and Caribbean countries, he emphasized that U.S policies bring death and suffering to the peoples of the continent. If 100,000 people died at reactionary hands after the liquidation of the democratic government in Guatemala, how many lives would a victory for counterrevolution in Cuba in 1961, or in Nicaragua today have cost!

Touching on the Latin American states' huge foreign debt, which totals $360 billion, F. Castro pointed out that payment of this inordinate debt would mean ruin for Latin Americans. The Cuban leader urged developing countries to demonstrate their firmness and stage a "general strike of debtors." In talks with capitalist powers it is necessary to speak not only of the foreign debt but also of a new international economic order. The idea for such an order, which would rule out inequality and discrimination against developing countries, was approved at the United Nations as long as 10 years ago. But the richest capitalist states refuse to hear of it.

The creditor countries, F. Castro continued, will not dare to boycott or blockade developing states. It is no longer possible to block the entire Third World, because in that case the creditors themselves would be left without raw materials, fuel, and other products. If certain states openly refuse to pay off their foreign debt, they will be supported by other states on the principle of solidarity.

F. Castro pointed out that profound transformations in all spheres of Cuban life were made possible not only due to changes of a socioeconomic nature but also due to relations of a fundamentally new type established among the socialist countries. The United States has already taken all possible measures against our country in the economic sphere, he said. However, despite the blockade and all its attempts to destroy our revolution, we have achieved the result that our level of education and certain indicators in the sphere of health care are higher than in the United States. Cuba's enemies, he pointed out, conceal the fact that last year its economic growth stood at 7.4 percent and labor productivity growth at 5 percent.

F. Castro resolutely condemned the militarist course of the imperialists, who are leading the world to thermonuclear catastrophe and trying to control the lives of the almost 5 billion people who inhabit the planet. He urged the peoples of developing countries to struggle together against capitalist brigandage and in defense of the right to peace and progress.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL CONFERENCE CONTINUES

LD121213 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 12 June 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] The conference on accelerating scientific-technological progress continued at the CPSU Central Committee today. Taking part in its work are Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Dolgikh, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Shevardnadze, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Nikonov, and Rusakov.

Discussing the report "Fundamental Issue of the Party's Economic Policy" made yesterday by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the participants in the conference spoke frankly and in a businesslike manner about topical problems and national economic prospects, about overcoming obstacles on the path of implementing scietific achievements in production and thereby accelerating the tempo of socioeconomic development of our society.

Speakers at the conference include Comrade Kostin, team leader of the Ziminka mine of the Prokopyevskugov, Kemerovo Oblast Production Association; Comrade Melnikov, Tomsk Obkom first secretary; Academician Aganbegyan, director of the Institute of Economics and Organization of Industrial Production of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Comrade Nazarbekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Comrade Filatov, general director of the Svetlana Electronics Instrument Building Production Association in Leningrad; Comrade Yezhevskiy, tractor and agricultural machine building minister; Comrade Savoteyeva, director of the All-Union Research Institute of Textile Industry; Comrade Khristoradnov, Gorkiy Obkom first secretary; Comrade Voronin, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; Academician Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology; Comrade Frantsyenyuk, director of the Andropov Novolipitskiy Metallurgical Combine; Academician Paton, president of the Ukraine SSR Academy of Sciences, director of the "Paton" Institute of Electrical Welding; Comrade (Salmanov), chief of the Glavtyumengeologia; and other comrades.

[Video shows audience standing and applauding, then a long shot of the leaders coming onto the platform. A side-view medium-long shot shows Demichev, Shcherbitskiy, Chebrikov, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Gorbachev, and Gromyko, left to right on the screen, as they take their seats. The announcer's list of speakers is accompanied by a brief clip showing each speaker at the central rostrum, with Ryzhkov, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, and Gromyko visible on the platform behind them, left to right on the screen. A clip of (?Voronin) speaking also shows Ligachev to the left of Ryzhkov on the screen. Long shots of the platform are shown, too distant for leaders to be identified, interspersed with shots of the audience and clips of speakers.]

GORBACHEV CLOSES CONFERENCE; LEADER LINE-UP SHOWN

LD122324 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] The conference on questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress ended at the CPSU Central Committee today.

A concluding speech was made at the conference by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

[Video shows the audience rising to appalud. Then medium-long clip shows Politburo members walking on to platform to their seats, as announcer lists them. Audience applause continues. The Politburo members also stand clapping, before all take their seats. They are seated in a single row, over which camera traverses in medium-close shot from right to center, showing Nikonov, Rusakov, Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Shevardnadze, Ponomarev, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Gorbachev. A shot of audience then intervenes before camera begins traversing over the row of dignataries from left to center, showing Sokolov, Kuznetsov, Dolgikh, Demichev, Chebrikov, Vorotnikov, Shcherbitskiy, Kunayev, Ligachev, Ryzhkov (next to Gorbachev, who is not visible in this sequence).

[As announcer lists speakers, these are shown one by one in medium-long shot, standing at microphones, with four centrally seated members of the leadership visible behind then, from left: Ryzhkov, Gorbachev, Tikhonov, Gromyko. Clips of speakers are interspersed with shots of audience. Speakers are Kostin, Melnikov, Aganbegyan, Nazarbayev, Slyunkov, Academician Aleksandrov, Filatov, Izhevskiy, Savoteyeva, Khristoradov, Voronin, Marchuk, Frantsynyuk, Paton, (Salmanov), Yagodin, and Silayev.

[Gorbachev is then shown standing, closing the meeting. The audience rises to applaud.]

PRAVDA REPORTS GORBACHEV 11 JUNE REPORT

PM120943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 85 First Edition pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "Fundamental Question of the Party's Economic Policy; Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's Report"]

[Text] As you know, comrades, the decisions of the April CPSU Central Committee Plenum have been received with great approval by Communists and all Soviet people. This is seen from the results of work of the plenums of party committees and the numerous comments sent to the central bodies. The working people are showing increased concern for the affairs of the state and society, everywhere are expressing the wish to advance persistently, to unfold the struggle even more actively for strengthening order in all fields of life, and to be firm and consistent in that effort. In a word, a good, businesslike atmosphere is taking shape in party organizations, work collectives, and the country as a whole.

Drawing on the experience of building socialism, the achievements of the Soviet economy and the science-based elaboration of the CPSU's strategy for the long term, the April Plenum formulated the concept of accelerating the country's socio-economic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress.

The decision of the Central Committee Politburo to hold this meeting in advance of the 27th CPSU Congress is motivated by the need for taking urgent measures in that field. In putting forward the task of accelerating socio-economic development, the Central Committee bears in mind not just an increase in the economic growth rates; the point at issue is a new quality of our development, rapid progress in the strategically important directions, a structural rebuilding of production, switching to intensive methods, effective forms of management, and a more comprehensive solution to social problems.

The need to accelerate socio-economic development is determined by our internal requirements. We have something to be proud of in the development of the economy. Thousands of factories have been built in this country, the appearance of our cities and villages has changed, the standards of culture, education, and health protection have improved. Much has been done to improve the housing, cultural and everyday conditions of life, and the material well-being of the people in general. This is another graphic manifestation of the advantage of socialism, of its plan economy. Our successes are indisputable and have been recognized.

Yet, one cannot help seeing that in the early 1970's certain difficulties began to be felt in economic development. The main reason is that we did not display in time perseverance in reshaping the structural policy, the forms and methods of management, the very psychology of economic activity.

The party, the whole people are faced with the task of overcoming the negative trends and ensuring a sharp turn of things for the better. A different approach is out of the question, since we cannot embark on curtailing the social programs. Society is faced with the urgent tasks of improving the food supply and increasing the output of commodities and services for the people. It is important to build more housing, perfect medical services, and develop education, science, and culture.

At the same time, the speaker pointed out, the need to accelerate socio-economic development stems from external circumstances. We are forced to invest the necessary funds for the country's defense. The Soviet Union will continue to make every effort to put an end to the arms race, but in the face of imperialism's aggressive policy and threats we must not permit military superiority over ourselves. Such is the will of the Soviet people.

In the eyes of the world's progressive public the Soviet Union has been and remains an embodiment of the age-old social hopes of people. It must also be an example of the highest organizational standards and effectiveness of its economy. Thus, the task of accelerating the country's development has today assumed paramount political, economic, and social significance. Its translation into life is an urgent matter of the whole party and all people.

Now that the party is approaching its 27th congress, that the program documents of the congress are being prepared, it is important to realize that we cannot do without accelerating scientific-technical progress. Therefore, all of these documents, above all the basic guidelines for the country's economic and social development for the 12th 5-Year Plan and up to the year 2000 must contain new approaches to ensure a sharp turn towards the intensification of the economy.

The Central Committee Politburo has recently discussed the draft of the guidelines and has on the whole supported the target figures and objectives outlined in it. Yet, serious criticism was expressed, which necessitates that work on the draft be continued. The draft does not yet include measures ensuring for a number of industries a transition to the rails of predominantly intensive growth and balancing all indicators. Work on the draft must be continued, and the target figures of increasing the effectiveness of production should be viewed as minimum ones.

The main thing now is to find and commit to action all reserves of increasing the effectiveness of production and improving the quality of products. Our cadres should understand the vital need for reorienting every factory, branch, and whole national economy towards an intensive way of development.

Many senior officials of ministries wish to "secure" as much capital investments and resources as possible, while getting smaller plans. An enviable persistence in an effort to get additional funds and have the plan target figures reduced is shown by K.K Belyak, minister of machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production. A no better stand has been taken by the USSR Ministry of the Building Materials Industry headed by A.I. Yashin, and some other ministries and departments. I think that we are not fellow travelers of those executives who hope to draw the country again into vast, unjustified spending.

The local officials must also display high exactingness in the effort to ensure the effectiveness of investments. In their time major decisions were made on the development of the productive forces of Krasnoyarsk Kray on the initative of the kraykom and with the support of a number of ministries and the USSR State Planning Committee. That is a big and promising region, which should be developed in every way. But work should be done there, like everywhere, with an eye to a speedy repayment of the spending. This has regrettably not happened. The Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydro-Electric Power Station is being installed at a pace that is slower by a half than that of the the Bratsk station. For several years now the building of the Abakan Railroad Car Factory have been standing empty. Five thousand projects are yet to be completed in the kray. As a result of the scattering of forces, construction is proceeding at a slow rate and the losses of resources are great. Aren't the party organization of the territory, its planning and economic bodies responsible for this? The state will continue to spare nothing in terms of resources for the development of Siberia, but we have the right to demand that they be used to full effect, rather than be frozen.

Now, at the stage of drafting the 12th 5-Year Plan, an example of thrifty economic management must be displayed by the leading industrial regions. The Central Committee pins great hopes on Moscow's working class and intelligentsia, on the capital's powerful scientific and production potential. We would like to support once again the important work being done by the Leningrad party organization.

Interesting proposals have been drawn up by the Communists of Chelyabinsk region. We also have the right to hope for a greater contribution to accelerating scientific-technical progress from such industrial centers as Sverdlovsk and Kharkov, Novosibirsk and Donetsk, Omsk, Gorkiy and others. The Central Committee hopes that their party organizations will ensure a realization of measures to move the economy onto the road of intensive development.

All this is being said so that in the time remaining an approach that would not only provide for a guaranteed attainment of the targets contained in the draft, but also their overfulfillment, be displayed at all levels in work on the guidelines in drafting the 5-year plan. We must make even greated progress with less expendiutre. This is the economic, and, if you wish, political task.

Mikhail Gorbachev then dwelt in detail on problems in transforming investment and structural policy. The main emphasis will be put on the technical reequipment of plants, the saving of resources and the ensuring of a drastic improvement in product quality.

It is important to give up without hesitation the economic management stereotype prevailing in the past, according to which new construction was considered to be the main method of expanding production, while many operating plants were not modernized for several years. As the say, everything possible was squeezed out, while very little was put in.

Today, a considerable part of production assets has become obsolete, as a result of which the sphere of overhaul has excessively swelled. The return on assets decreases, the number of new work places grows, but at the same time mechanization of production is introduced insufficiently. The share of manual labor decreases slowly.

Today, no one disputes that capital investments for reconstruction yield a return approximately twice as great as that in new construction. But the former, extensive, methods of economic management are, unfortunately, very tenacious. R50 billion of capital investments have been allocated, for instance, for the iron and steel industry over 15 years, most of which were channeled into new, nonintegrated, construction, whereas no attention was given to the technical reequipment of enterprises. Because of the wrong technical policy of the Collegium of the Iron and Steel Ministry and of Minister I.P. Kazanets, this industry failed to fulfill the assignments of both the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans. The state of affairs here requires key changes.

On a nationwide scale, the share of funds channeled into reconstruction, in the overall volume of capital investments, should be raised from one-third to at least a half within the next few years. This is not a simple thing. We cannot do without new construction. But projects under construction should be given serious attention: some of them should be speeded up, others suspended or mothballed.

At the same time, a general stock-taking of production assets should be carried out and a program drawn up for the reconstruction of every enterprise, every industry. The proportion of fixed assets being withdrawn, particularly the active part of the assets, must be doubled. It should be emphasized that what is needed is not just any modernization of production but the kind that involves the introduction of the most advanced technology and has the greatest economic and social effect.

The ratio between capital investments into resource-extracting, processing, and consuming industries is a large and acute problem. It is becoming increasingly difficult to increase the output of fuel and raw materials. But there is a more rational way, that of all-out economy and a wide introduction of resource-saving technologies. The costs are thus cut in half or to one-third. The Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, for instance, has gained some positive experience in saving resources. As a result, the growth of output in this industry in the 11th 5-Year Plan period was achieved without increasing the consumption of basic materials.

On the whole, our economy remains, in many respects, an extravagant one. Up to 8 million tons of gasoline are unnecessarily burned up every year due to the lag in the conversion of the truck fleet to diesel engines. Because of the imperfection of equipment at thermal power stations, we annually overspend more than 20 million tons of standard fuel. There are hundreds of thousands of primitive boiler rooms in this country that are using fuel irrationally. Secondary resources are used poorly. Meanwhile, resource saving should be one of the main directions of investment policy. The task is to meet 75-80 percent of the increment in the requirements of the national economy in fuel and raw and other materials through saving.

Serious consideration, consistency, and the need for achieving a quick economic result are very important in investment policy. Of course, a certain order of priorities is inevitable in carrying out these or those measures. But once we have set some tasks, they should be solved fully, comprehensively, quickly, and energetically. We should not allow capital investments to be spread out thinly according to the principle: a little bit for everyone [vsem sestram po sergam].

In the new 5-year plan period we should more resolutely concentrate capital investments on the most economical directions. This refers, for instance, to the agro-industrial complex, where the level of capital investments has reached optimum dimensions, while the return from them is so far insufficient.

Machine building is playing the main, key role in the scientific-technical revolution. In the 12th 5-Year Plan period, its growth rate should be raised by 50 to a 100 percent. The task is to make maximum use of the available capacities and to modernize this industry as a matter of top priority. For this purpose, capital investments in machine building should be increased, through partial redistribution, by 80-100 percent, and the volume of supply of modern types of equipment sharply raised.

A task of special importance is to start the mass production of equipment of new generations capable of assuring a manyfold increase in labor productivity and opening the way to automating all stages of production process. It is important to change over to the supply of complete sets of equipment and to organize on a large scale repair and maintenance services by manufacturers.

Microelectronics, computronics, and instrument-making, the entire industry of information science, act as catalysts of technical progress. They need to be developed at an accelerated pace. A great deal undoubtedly depends not only on increasing the output of electronic computers, but also on a competent use of such computers in the national economy. We have made major decisions on this score and their fulfillment shoold be strictly controlled.

In short, the task of boosting the Soviet machine-building industry is the highway of our development, a highway that should be firmly followed now and in the future.

The state of affairs in capital construction shuld also be assessed from the positions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress. This problem has been on the order of the day for many years but no key improvement has yet occurred here. In many ways, this reduces to nothing our efforts in the field of scientific and technical progress.

Ineffective technological solutions are oftern provided for in the project designs. Therefore, a sizeable portion of them has to be returned for revision yearly. There is a continued fragmentation of capital investments and the time limits of construction work are incredibly prolonged. As a result, even the finest projects become hopelessly outdated. We cannot build this way any longer. It is necessary to establish better order in planning and design construction, to ensure a concentration of capital investments, observance of normative time limits for the completion of construction projects, and to make construction work a single industrial process.

The efficiency of the national economy and our growth rates depend in many ways on the structure and quality of materials. In this matter, we are very far behind modern requirements. It is known, for instance, that we produce more steel than any other country and yet we are chronically short of metal. The main reasons for this are insufficiently good quality, a limited range of products and, of course, squandering of metal. The share of plastics, ceramics, and other advanced nonmetallic materials in the overall volume is thus far small. In the world today, there is a real boom in small-tonnage chemistry and in the production of pure and superpure materials that in many respects determine the level of present-day technology. Therefore, it is necessary to double or triple our efforts to present ourselves from falling behind.

The problems of the production infrastructure have come to the fore at the pesent stage of economic development.

The lag in transport, communications, material and technical supplies and other branches adds up to great losses. It is necessary to find additional opportunities for solving this acute problem in the national economy.

The tasks of scientific and technological progress, the speaker went on, require us to take a new approach to all our external economic activities. The country's foreign trade has reached a not insignificant figure, R140 billion. But the rates of its growth can and must be speeded up and, what is the main thing, the character of our exports and imports should be made more advanced.

Our exports of machinery and equipment have been growing slowly in recent years. There are several reasons for this: both the low competitiveness of many of them and the plants' insufficient interest in working on exports. We must not put up with this any longer. In import policy, it is necessary to use the opportunities offered by the mutually beneficial international division of labor more effectively. This refers, of course, in the first place, to our relations with the CEMA countries.

The speaker raised the question of the need for establishing better order in the use of imported equipment as an urgent matter. As an example of a careless attitude toward this, mention was made of the work of the USSR Ministry of the Petrochemical Industry. Minister V.S. Fedorov gave assurances more than once that he would rectify the shortcomings, but, evidently, he does not keep his promises. The CPSU Central Committee has instructed that the matter be thoroughly investigated and the results of the investigation reported to the Politburo.

The new technical reconstruction of the national economy will require enormous capital investments. Where will they come from ? The principled answer to this question is: The measures planned to speed up scientific and technical progress should pay for themselves. Indeed, they are being carried out for the purpose of raising labor productivity and, hence, speeding up the growth of the national income. However, this will take some time while the funds are needed immediately. So we must use our resources by concentrating them on the key directions.

The top priority task is to mobilize organizational, economic, and social factors, to introduce order in everything, and to improve the organization of production so as to ensure the best utilization of what the country has. At each amalgamation and enterprise, at each production unit, it is necessary to identify the sections where it is possible to obtain the maximum effect for the least outlay, and perhaps without any outlay at all. It should be firmly established in the mind of every Soviet person that the regime of economy is the road to our wealth and is really the greatest task. This is a task for the entire party and for the entire people.

A certain shift toward an improvement in the quality of output, which is the most precise and comprehensive indicator of scientific and technological progress and of labor culture and discipline, has taken place in recent years, the speaker said. But one must admit that the quality, the technical and economic standard of products, remains a vulnerable element of the economy and a source of many difficulties and problems. All this inflicts serious social, economic, moral, and political damage. It is totally impermissible when newly created equipment turns out to be obsolete already at the design stage and is inferior to the best standards of reliabitity, service life, and economy [ekomomichnost]. By their parameters, even products in the highest category sometimes pale in comparison with the best world models. There must be stricter observance of the requirements that are to be met when the state quality mark is awarded to a product. Quality of output should be a matter not only of professional but also of national pride. The problem of quality, of course, cannot be solved at a single go.

But in this work there can be no justification for any procrastination whatsoever. No one has the right to remain on the sidelines here -- not a single enterprise, not a single designer, production engineer, or scientist, not a single worker or collective farmer, in short, not a single honest wage and salary earner. The party will actively support the struggle for the prestige of the Soviet trade mark and will strictly call to account those who take a passive stand, who hamper the solution of this very actue problem.

The frontline of struggle to accelerate scientific and technological progress passes through science, the speaker noted. Soviet scientists successes in various fields of knowledge and technical progress are universally acknowledged. We can be proud of the achievements in space research, mathematics and mechanics, thermonuclear synthesis, quantum electronics, and a number of fields of biology. There are very promising development studies in almost every direction of science and technology. At the same time, we must look at the tasks of science through the prism of present-day requirements, requirements that it make a resolute turn toward the needs of social production, while production should turn toward science. It is from these positions that we must analyze and consolidate all the links of the chain combining science, technology, and production.

The development of fundamental science should be given priority importance. It is this science that is a generator of ideas, enables breakthroughs into new fields, and shows ways of reaching new levels of efficiency. Here we must enhance the role of the USSR Academy of Sciences. We must sharply turn the academy's institutes toward expanding research of a technical directedness and enhance their role in and responsibility for the formulation of the theoretical mainstays of fundamentally new types of machinery and technology. The scientific potential of universities and institutes is an important reserve and we are yet not making full use of the possibilities it offers. According to existing estimates, establishments of higher education are capable of increasing the volume of research conducted by them by 100-150 percent.

Exacting demands should be made of the research establishments of the various ministries. Their performance gives rise to serious complaints. Hundreds of research establishments and development and design organizations are subordinated to the industrial ministries. Many of them are isolated from production and are not geared to the attainment of high economic results. The Ministry of the Chemical Industry, for instance, is literally overgrown with a multitude of various scientific establishments and experimental production facilities. But it is exactly in that industry that major shortcomings have been uncovered in the development of new materials and technologies. The report cites concrete examples of shoddy work by some of the ministerial research institutes.

We must perfect the organizational and economic forms of the integration of science, technology, and production. For example, the creation of comprehensive interbranch scientific-technical centers within the framework of the USSR Academy of Sciences is very effective. Here we draw on the experience of the Y.O. Paton Institute of Electric Welding and other scientific institutions.

In order to overcome the isolation of institutes and development and design organizations from production, we should immediately make many of them a part of amalgamations and enterprises, thus strengthening the research potential at the plant level. It is very important to give a new impetus to the entire work to expand the network of large research and production amalgamations. These should become real advanced posts of scientific and technological progress, as the "Kriogenmash," "Svetlana," and many other such amalgamations have already become.

While giving prime attention to the strengthening of large research and technical organizations, we must simultaneously give vigorous support to the work of inventors and innovators and find forms of selecting important technical proposals and ensuring their speediest introduction into production. Much will have to be done for research and technical development to yield a speedy and weighty economic return. The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government hope that the country's scientists, the entire scientific-technical intelligensia, will take to heart the tasks set forth by the party and will spare no effort in accelerating scientific and technological progress.

Life demands a profound restructuring of planning and management, of the entire economic mechanism. In principle, we clearly see the main direction of restructuring economic management, which is to ensure a deeper and all-around utilization of the advantages of the socialist economy. We must advance along the line of further consolidating and developing democratic centralism. The fundamental essence of the restructuring is to raise the efficiency of centralism in management and planning, to expand the independence and responsibility of enterprises, to make vigorous use of more flexible forms and methods of managment, cost accounting and commodity-monetary relations, and to extensively develop the initiative of the masses.

We should make the economy maximally responsive to scientific-technical progress and ensure that all sections of the economy have a vital stake in this. The party and economic bodies work vigorously to resolve these problems. Ever new branches are joining in the large-scale economic experiment. But it is necessary to move from this to the creation of an integrated management and control system.

It is necessary to start with the upper echelons. We will have to implement in practice Lenin's idea of turning the Gosplan into a scientific-economic body employing prominent scientists and leading specialists. A leading place in the plans should be given to qualitative indicators reflecting the effectiveness of the use of resources, and the scale of renewal of output and growth of labor productivity on the basis of scientific-technical progress.

The CPSU Central Committee is being sent numerous proposals on the place and role of the State Committee for Science and Technology, which suggest making it responsible for exercising control over the scientific-technical standard of the branches of the economy, the correspondence of production to the best achievements, the formation of the network of reasearch institution and design organizations, and for the coordination of scientific-technical activities in the country. The main reserves for the attainment of the highest effectiveness are to be found where the branches overlap. To hope that the Gosplan Committee will be able to look into all the links of the chain of inter-branch interconnections and choose the optimum variant is to indulge in illusion. Nor can the ministries cope with this work. All this places on the order of the day the question of creating bodies for the managment of large economic complexes. The role and functions of the ministries should change in the new conditions. They will be able to concentrate their maximum attention on long-term planning and the broad-scale use of innovations for raising the technical standard of production andproducts. It is necessary to considerably reduce the administrative staff in the branches of the economy and remove its redundant links.

Much ahs to be done to perfect the structure of the republican management bodies, where the umber of ministries and departments is far too great and continues growing. There the problem of integration and concentration of management is even more serious than on the national level.

The role of the main production link -- amalgamations and plants shall be enhanced in order to accelerate scientific-technical progress. [punctuation as received] It is necessary to shift there the center of gravity of the entire day-to-day economic work and subordinate them, as a rule, directly to the ministries. The work to be done is not that of "patching up holes," not simply of merging or splitting organizations, or of moving executives from one office to another. It is necessary to resolve the question of perfecting the organizational structure boldly, with good substantiation and, what is the main thing, in a comprehensive, and only in a comprehensive, manner, from the upper to the lower echelons, both vertically and horizontally.

Restructuring the organizational pattern of management should be organically tied in with strengthening of the principle of cost accounting, economic levers, and incentives. We need a mechanism that will truly ensure advantages for work collectives that achieve successes in speeding up scientific and technical progress. We need a mechanism that would make the output of outdated and ineffective products unprofitable. With these aims in view, it is necessary, first of all, to take steps to increase the consumer's influence on the technical level and quality of products. Price formation should be radically improved, to facilitate a successful implementation of economic policy and a rapid introduction of everything new and advanced.

It is necessary to put de facto amalgamations and enterprises fully on a cost accounting basis, to sharply reduce the number of centrally set plan assignments. It is known to happen, and not infrequently, that ministries and even all-union production amalgamations arbitrarily include many unnecessary indexes in the plans. It is time we established a legislative order here. The activities of enterprises should be increasingly regulated by economic norms.

Amalgamations and enterprises should be given an opportunity to earn for themselves the means needed to raise the technical level of production and the quality of products, to improve social development, and to use these funds at their own discretion and widely draw on credits. It is very important to establish a close dependence between the performance of work collectives and remuneration for their work. There must be a direct connection between the two. It is important to extend more boldly the principles of the collective contract to the work of amalgamations and enterprises and actively set up enlarged complex teams working on the basis of cost accounting. It is necessary to remove everything that is outdated so that the "cost-conscious economic mechanism," so to speak, can operate unimpeded and literally rap inefficient economic executives over the knuckles, those anxious to secure maximum resources and capital investments from the state and give as little as possible to society.

In short, there is some very serious work ahead to improve the system of economic management. This work cannot be put off because we cannot speed up real scientific and technical progress without creating new economic and organizational conditions. This task of great magnitude creates the need for deep-going changes in party work. This work, M.S. Gorbachev said, has to deal with the human factor, the decisive factor of all changes. Hence, the main task of this work today is to bring about by all means a change in the minds and moods of personnel from top to bottom by concentrating their attention on the most important thing -- scientific and technical progress. Exactingness and once more exactingness is the main thing dictated to us Communists by the present situation. A test by life is the most acid and uncompromising test, one the party and all the cadres are undergoing today.

This is a question of a long-term political line, and none of the problems we must solve today can be put off till tomorrow. The demands made on our economic cadres should be raised sharply. There must be no delay or waiting because there is no time left for warming up; it was exhausted by the past. We should only move forward and at an ever greater speed.

Acceleration of scientific and technical progress calls for a cardinal change in the situation involving engineering, technical, and scientific personnel. It is necessary to consider measures to secure greater public recognition of scientific and engineering work, to strengthen creative principles in it, to stimulate a quality fulfillment of work by fewer persons, and, on this basis, to raise the level of their pay. We must increase party influence on the whole course of scientific-technical progress and strengthen the party strata in the decisive sectors. Systematic work for the education and retraining of personnel, above all in the new professions born of progress in technology, is becoming particularly topical.

The causes of many shortcomings and miscalculations also lie in the fact that the party committees of the ministries have in some places slackened the political acuity in perceiving and resolving the most important socio-economic issues, have withdrawn from control, the right to which they have under the rules of the CPSU. Such an approach does not meet with the present-day requirements of the country's socio-economic development.

A vast, concrete, and responsible field of activities is also opening up in ideological and propaganda work. People should be helped in becoming convinced that the acceleration of scientific-technical progress is a vital cause meeting the interests of all and enabling all to pursue their abilities and talent. We count on the creative vigor and skill of our working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, engineers, and scientists. We especially expect a lot from young people with their energy, searching minds, and interest in all that is new and progressive.

The speaker then dwelled on current issues of economic activity. He pointed out that the working people of the country are faced with the important task of successfully completing the current year and the 5-year plan period as a whole. It is important for the party organizations to ensure in every way an increase in the production of fuel and other raw materials for industry, to organize timely and high-quality agricultural work, to harvest and preserve the whole crop. The point is that the country should enter the new 5-year plan period in an organized manner, with the backing of a good past performance.

In conclusion Mikhail Gorbachev said: The business at hand is formidable, innovative, wide-ranging, and difficult. Will we be able to cope with it? The Central Committee is confident that we will, and we are obliged to do it. Yet, this will require of each of us intensive thought, determined work, and immense concentration, consciousness, and organization. It is not in the party's traditions, not in the character of the Soviet people to fear the complexity of tasks, to retreat before difficulties, to slacken our efforts and indulge in self-complacency, especially at turning points, at responsible moments in the country's life.

When the Soviet Republic was making the first steps toward socialism in a terribly difficult situation, Lenin wrote with confidence: "We will extricate ourselves because we do not try to make our position look better than it is. We realize all the difficulties. We see all the maladies, and we are taking measures to cure them methodically, with perseverance, and without giving way to panic."

Today, too, profound faith in the creative energy of the workers, peasants, and intellectuals, in the high moral spirit and determination of the people nourishes the party's optimism. However, optimism does not free anybody of the need to work; we will have to work a lot. The CPSU's policy is vigorously supported by the entire society. Soviet people pin big hopes on the ideas, initiatives, and plans with which the party is approaching its 27th congress.

It is the duty of the Party of Communists to justify these hopes, to show that we are tackling the job in earnest. Relying on the people's creative endeavor and cementing the alliance of science and labor, we will have enough energy and firmness to see to it that words are matched by deeds. This is the main thing in politics and in life itself.

SHISHLIN ON CONFERENCE IMPACT ON SOCIALIST STATES

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[Text] The conference on questions relating to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the report at the conference by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is being given widespread coverage by the news media of many countries of the world. Here is a commentary by political observer Nikolay Shishlin:

The socialist countries are showing particular interest in the conference and in what was said. The raising of the efficiency of centralized principles in management and planning, the extension of the independence and responsibility of enterprises, the active use of more flexible forms and methods of management, of financial autonomy and of goods to money ratios, the broad development of the initiative of the masses -- all this is close to, and very consonant with, the activities and concerns of our friends. It is natural, of course, that much attention in the socialist countries is being given to the points in the report referring to the mutually advantageous division of labor and the significance of contacts within the framework of CEMA. The value of these interrelations has been proven in practice over many years, but in light of the work of the Moscow conference on questions relating to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, one would like to note the following in particular.

First, combining our efforts with the efforts of the socialist countries as far as scientific-technical progress is concerned enables modern equipment and technologies to be assimilated more rapidly and makes it possible to arrive more quickly at what is genuinely the foremost level of scientific-technical thought. I should like to recall in this context that during the recent visits of the Soviet Union by Comrades Husak and Zhivkov, long-term cooperation programs were indeed signed both in the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

Sedond, the deepening of cooperation with our friends, and this cooperation is indeed becoming increasingly rich and substantive, will enable us to make fuller use of one another's experience, and this experience is of course one of the most valuable assets of the socialist world. It is very varied and rich. What is involved is energy-saving and resources-saving equipment and technology in the GDR and industrial production methods in agriculture in Hungary, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. Yes, this experience is in essence a real treasure, and its full utilization will unquestionably make it possible to accelerate the progress by each of the socialist countries.

Third, the extension of the cooperation of the socialist countries will strengthen the scientific-technical independence of the socialist states, and although, of course, we are not fencing ourselves off from mutual ties with the capitalist world, technical and economic invulnerability, of course, has been and will be an important concern of the socialist countries. The conclusions made at the conference in Moscow were addressed above all at the Soviet Union, but a consequence of this strategy will undoubtedly be the enrichment and deepening of cooperation among the socialist countries.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

WA131400 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 May 85 pp 1-2

["Results of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Tasks of the Republic Party Organization Toward the Fulfillment of Its Decisions, A Proper Greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress and Concerning the Convocation of the 16th Congress of the Kazakh CP: *Report by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, Politburo Member and First Secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee" -- printed from a condensed stenographic record]

[Text] Comrades! The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, after discussion of the report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, made the decision to convene the regular 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union on 25 February 1986 and outlined the agenda of questions to be discussed at the congress.

The plenum's decisions and the theses and conclusions contained in Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's report were acknowledged by the party and the entire Soviet people to be a fighting program of actions which make up the basis of the organizational and political work of party committees. The communists and workers of Kazakhstan warmly approve the results of the plenum and unanimously support the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state.

The April Plenum proposed large-scale tasks relating to further intensification of the economy and to social and spiritual development of Soviet society, profoundly analyzed the status of the country's economy and pledged party organizations at all levels to undertake active work to greet the highest forum of communists in the Soviet Union in a worthy fashion.

Our plenum, emphasized D. A. Kunayev, faces the job of discussing the results of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and tasks of the republic party organization toward the carrying out of its decisions and of defining the dates of the 16th Congress of the Kazakh CP.

Comrades, a very responsible period is upon us. We must do everything which is necessary to reach the 27th CPSU Congress with good indices. In order to do this we must conduct a thorough analysis of all our work, outline specific measures for further growth of the economy in all sectors, reinforce that which has already been attained, bring lagging sections up to standard, successfully complete the current fiscal year and lay a firm foundation for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Thereupon Comrade D. A. Kunayev dwelled on some results of the development of the republic economy. One can say that industry in Kazakhstan is operating satisfactorily. The plan for 4-months of the current year has been fulfilled with regard to production and sales of goods produced, growth of labor productivity and production of the most important types of items. Production volume increased by 3.3 percent as compared to a plan goal of 2.4 percent. Work in power engineering improved noticeably. Ekibastuz and Karaganda coal miners, Mangyshlak and Aktyubinsk oilmen and Dzhambul chemists did a good job. Aktyubinsk, Eastern Kazakhstan, Dzhambul, Pavlodar and Tselinograd oblasts met their assigned

rate of industrial growth. Collectives in enterprises which produce consumer goods are working ambitiously.

The work of construction organizations has improved somewhat. Structures with a combined value of 956 million rubles have been put in use for production and nonproduction purposes. The volume of unfinished construction was reduced. A total of 850,000 square meters of housing and hundreds of projects for socialist culture and everyday life have been readied for use.

The volume of retail trade as opposed to the same period last year increased by 3 percent and sales of domestic services increased by 6 percent.

When speaking of our agricultural production one must emphasize the following: winter crops covering an area of over 1.5 million hectares were preserved in good condition. Southern oblasts have completed the sowing of grain crops and are currently planting vegetables and potatoes. This work is close to completion on farms in Aktyubinsk and Ural'sk oblasts. Northern and northeastern oblasts have begun this task. Despite the well-known difficulties of wintering, the average milk yield per cow and the average market weight of animals increased at many sovkhozes and kolkhozes. First-quarter goals for the sale of livestock, fowl and milk to the state, and for shipments of meat to the all-union market were met.

Over the period just past, said Comrade D. A. Kunayev, positive changes have taken place in many other sectors of our economy as well.

On the whole results are not bad. But a great deal remains to be done in order to realize successfully the decisions of the April Plenum of the CPSU Central

Committee. Less than eight months remain until year's end. Now the ambitiousness of our plans grows with each passing day. In this period it is essential that we produce goods worth more than 18.6 billion rubles. This means that, taking into account the socialist obligations undertaken, we must produce 125 million rubles of goods more each month than were produced in an average month during the first quarter. At the same time this must be achieved without making adjustment in the plan or extending assignment deadlines. Our main goal remains fulfillment of the annual industrial plan ahead of schedule on 28 December, as indicated in our obligations.

An analysis indicates that we have real possibilities not only to complete the task set, but also to meet the growth rate planned, sharply improve enterprises' technical and economic indicators and above all increase labor productivity. In order to do this it is essential, in the spirit of the requirements of the April Plenum, to raise the level of all organizational and mass political work and actively develop the struggly to reinforce discipline and organization among workers, engineering and technical workers and office workers. It is precisely such an approach which will permit our tremendous production potential to be utilized with the greatest possible yield and make maximum use of existing reserves.

The most resolute steps possible must be taken to improve the work of each labor collective and ensure that all enterprises continuously fulfill plans and obligations. This is an indispensable precondition for and the most important factor in our forward progress, emphasized Comrade D. A. Kunayev.

However, we must state straightforwardly that the struggle to fulfill plan goals is sometimes conducted without the requisite scope and ambitiousness.

The number of plants and factories which are not fulfilling plans has increased. A total of 327 enterprises did not meet goals for labor productivity, and 173 did not do so for product sales. As a result there was a shortfall of items totalling more than 100 million rubles.

A particularly alarming situation has arisen in Karaganda Oblast. This was the only oblast which did not meet sales plan goals for the 4-month period. As before, the Karagandatsement and Karbid production associations, the plant for rubber technical items, the Karagayly Mining and Concentration Combine and the Karaganda Metallurgical Combine are operating irregularly.

In this connection the report drew the attention of the Party's Karaganda Obkom and Temirtau Gorkom to the necessity of specific measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

The party's Dzhezkazgan Obkom has work to do as well, continued Comrade D. A. Kunayev. In this oblast the planned growth rates for production volume and labor productivity are also not being ensured. The situation in the leading sector, nonferrous metallurgy, remains bad. The number of those lagging behind has not decreased in Kustanay, Taldy-Kurgan, North Kazakhstan, Semipalatinsk and Chimkent oblasts and in the ministries of nonferrous metallurgy, building materials, the food industry and the fish industry.

It is time to end once and for all the continuing practice of some managers generously dispensing promises and assurances without backing them up with concrete actions. Now more than ever it is important that ministers, managers of associations and enterprises and party committees -- all those who are responsible for the fate of plans and obligations -- should become specifically

acquainted with the state of affairs at each enterprise which is lagging behind and outline additional measures to make good the lag already permitted. They should energetically develop the most real and aggressive work possible to fulfill the year's plan. Things must be set up so that each association and enterprise operates without any lagging shops and sections, and each shop without any lagging shifts or brigades. This is the requirement of the party, and it should become immutable law for all our cadres.

In addition, the report specifically analyzed existing reserves for increasing industrial production and labor productivity and ensuring fulfillment of socialist obligations undertaken. In this connection was mentioned the necessity of improving utilization of fixed production capital, placing the greatest possible work load on existing capacities, eliminating periods when equipment, machines and machine tools stand idle and speeding up the replacement rate for machine tool stocks.

Specific criticism was leveled against enterprises in the chemical industry, light industry, the food industry and the system of the Ministry of Heavy Construction, the Ministry of the Forest Industry and the Ministry of Rural Construction.

Gosplan, ministries, departments and party committees must take effective measures toward more efficient utilization of fixed capital, new capacities introduced, equipment and the entire existing industrial potential. We must act resolutely in this direction, emphasized Comrade D. A. Kunayev, and the main thing is that we must act effectively and demand a strict accounting from specific responsible individuals for every instance of stoppage on a machine tool or unit, for every minute of idle time.

A real and significant reserve for growth in labor productivity lies in a substantial improvement of utilization of labor resources. This refers to reinforcement of discipline, improvement of production organization and reduction of loss of work time. Unfortunately we have quite a few enterprises where attitudes in these matters have not yet changed. Shirkers and loafers still feel themselves at liberty; in the end results this translates into considerable damage.

In matters of reinforcing discipline and establishing order there can be no compromising or letting up. Party requirements must be carried out strictly, unyieldingly and in all places.

Successful realization of the plan for industrial production in the current year depends in large part on economical utilization of physical and fuel and energy resources. The republic has accepted the obligation to operate for 2 days on materials saved through conservation. However, as the facts show, the struggle for conservation at enterprises under the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Heavy Construction is being conducted poorly.

In order to reach the level of annual obligations, resources worth 185 million rubles must be conserved in the republic as a whole during the time remaining this year. One could say that many party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are losing sight of this important undertaking. Gosplan deserves the very same reproach; it must increase the responsibility of directors of ministries, departments and associations for fulfillment of established conservation goals.

As was noted at the April Central Committee Plenum, the problem of product

quality remains a key issue. But, despite repeated instructions on this point, we have not yet achieved the projected goal. Consumers continue to encounter low-quality items. Many enterprises concerned with production of consumer goods commit the sin of putting out goods of poor quality.

It is obvious that more than half measures are needed here, said Comrade D. A. Kunayev. Party committees are obligated to take more decisive action. An increase in quality is an extremely important economic task, and we must work toward it every day.

We should in particular dwell on the question of scientific and technical progress. It is here that the sources of our forward movement and of further intensification of production lie. We must do everything possible so that this most important and key factor will function efficiently and in all places.

This refers to improvement of all work to speed up the introduction of the latest achievements of science and technology into practical usage, increase the technical level of production and reduce the amount of manual labor and labor with a low rate of productivity.

This, as is well known, remains one of our bottlenecks. We have already found it necessary to mention the fact that last year almost half of all ministries and departments did not fulfill the state plan for the introduction of advanced equipment and technology. Furthermore, many undertakings planned do not contain fundamentally new developments. And some party committees demonstrate blatant incompetence, do not know what innovations are being introduced and what they can yield and overlook the fact that certain collectives are not working out any plans and undertakings at all on the basis of new technology.

The CPSU Central Committee Plenum has demanded of all our cadres a significant increase in the standard of management, improvement of production administration, growth of initiative and a creative approach. The broad-scale economic experiment, under conditions of which 34 of our enterprises are already operating is called upon to play an important role in this area.

On the whole the experiment is yielding positive results. However, in some places it was approached without the proper preparations, as a result of which fact it is not producing the proper returns. Moreover, the work of the Kazakhkabel' and Ural'sk Fittings plants, the Chimkent Association for the Production of Pressing and Forging Equipment and the Sokolovsk-Sarbay Combine worsened and they were among those lagging behind.

Republic party obkoms, the republic Gosplan and the republic State Committee for Material and Technical Supply must actively look into the operations of each such enterprise on a case by case basis and render them necessary assistance. Them must do everything possible to reveal fully the advantages and disadvantages of the experiment and, most importantly, ensure the smooth operation of each collective.

Work in transportation and communications requires significant improvement. Everyone knows how many worries railroads caused this past winter. Now the situation has improved somewhat, but railroad workers, as before, are by no means satisfying the requirements of the economy with regard to freight shipments. The rate of utilization of motor vehicle transportation is increasing slowly. Increased attention must be devoted to the functioning of means of communication, television and radio broadcasting, particularly in rural areas. Their planned development must be ensured everywhere.

The productive potential of our republic, further stated Comrade D. A. Kunayev, makes up a large share of that of our country. Hence it follows that the slightest failure on our part produces effects that are by no means of just local significance. This circumstance places particular responsibility upon the republic party organization. It is a matter of honor for party committees and soviet and economic organs to develop concrete organizational and political work on a broad scale, eliminate once and for all existing shortcomings, successfully fulfill the plan for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole and enter into the new 5-year plan with a great deal of work already completed.

Farther along in the report the status of work in the agro-industrial complex was analyzed. As is well known, said Comrade D. A. Kunayev, in his report before the April Central Committee Plenum Comrade M. S. Gorbachev devoted a great deal of attention to the realization of our country's Food Program. Proceeding along CPSU Central Committee guidelines, we must attempt resolutely to switch agricultural production to the track of intensive development. This means growth in the yield per hectare of land, an increase in livestock productivity and the attainment of good final results with the optimum interrelation of expenditures of labor and materials.

At past Kazakh CP Central Committee Plenums matters relating to the rural economy were discussed in detail. But, taking into consideration the exceptionally great significance of our republic in carrying out the Food Program, one must once again point out that a number of oblast, rayons and farms remain heavily indebted with regard to State purchases of grain, meat, milk and other field and farm products. Therefore there is not and cannot be any cause for

complacency. Today each village party organization must more critically evaluate its own activity, taking into account the fact that capital investments allocated for rural development are not yet producing the proper returns in a number of places.

The key problem is to increase grain production. In order to do this we must master the zonal system of farming more quickly, speed up the introduction of new intensive technologies, leading experience and scientific achievements, raise the level of responsibility of the work force for the rational utilization of land -- particularly irrigated land -- equipment and fertilizer.

This is the only and true path to large and stable harvest. And the sooner we do this, the faster we will reach our goals.

On many farms in southern oblasts, as was already mentioned, winter grain crops are in good shape and the shoots of spring grain are already up. But the last snowfalls and frosts caused serious damage over almost the entire territory of the republic; crops of vegetables, corn, sugar beets and, to a degree, cotton were damaged. In this situation we must demonstrate the maximum level of organization and take the most effective measures possible to nullify the effects of bad weather.

We must preserve moisture everywhere, ensure a high quality of work, conduct the wheat planting at the best time periods from an agro-technical point of view and complete it no later than 25 May; all grain planting should be completed, as is our tradition, no later than 1 June. In order to do so we must mobilize people, skillfully distribute equipment and at the same time lay a firm foundation for achieving a large harvest.

We must organize careful maintenance of plantings without wasting a single day. Unfortunately, they are already behind in this work in Alma-Ata, Dzhambul and Taldy-Kurgan oblasts. We have a huge army of experts, and it is time to make them properly accountable for wasted time.

We must do everything possible to obtain a total grain harvest this year of no less than 29 million tons, and overfulfill the plan for selling it.

This is our sacred, highest duty, emphasized Comrade D. A. Kunayev. The present year must be record-breaking for the republic agricultural complex, I repeat, record-breaking in every respect. The country expects more grain from us, and we must justify these hopes with honor.

It is essential, finally to resolve the problem of giving the public an uninterrupted supply of locally-grown vegetables and potatoes. We must aid the development of gardens and orchards by collectives. We are obligated to realize the goals set for the sale of sugar beets, sunflowers, cotton, fruits and grapes. In a word, we must fulfill the State order for every crop.

Now a special word about fodder. The past wintering period showed what hardships arise when it is in short supply. That is why it is now very important to examine once again the structure of fodder production. We must expand plantings of high-protein crops, root crops and corn for grain and silage. We must practice multiple and mixed cropping on a broad scale. The need has arisen to increase the area available for fodder production on irrigated land.

Not long ago the Kazakh CP Central Committee approved the appeal by agricultural workers in Alma-Ata Oblast to all republic workers to create a one-and-a-half year's surplus of fodder for the upcoming winter period. Quite favorable

conditions for doing this are shaping up. Fields and naturally-occurring pastures are sufficiently well watered and good herbage is expected. It is the duty of party committees to support the Alma-Ata initiative on a broad scale.

Unfortunately, the report states further, some of our managers talk more about fodder than they actually do to increase its production. It is time to end parasitism. We should warn that this year no one should count on outside help.

Our task is to stockpile throughout the republic a total of not less than 20.8 million tons of hay and haylage and 26 million tons of silage. At the same time we must ensure everywhere not less than 1½-2 tons of hay and six tons of silage and root crops per cow, and six tons of mixed silage per sow. In other words, for the period when animals are kept in barns we must provide 10-12 fodder units per day for each standard head of cattle. Only by having such a stockpile can we take a noticeable and extremely necessary step in the further improvement of our multisectored livestock breeding.

For it is precisely in livestock breeding, comrades, that there are many unresolved problems. In order to develop it intensively each oblast without exception must raise the level of pureblood breeding and veterinary work, wipe out livestock diseases and ensure a high level of animal safety and productivity.

Meanwhile we still have quite a few farms in quite a number of rayons and even oblasts where this branch is operating extremely irregularly. This refers particularly to Taldy-Kurgan, Semipalatinsk, Dzhambul, Dzhezkazgan, Ural'sk and Chimkent oblasts, where over a 4-month period of the current year livestock productivity declined, the volume of meat and milk purchases decreased, less calves and piglets were produced than before and the number of head of

livestock was allowed to undergo a major decline.

It is particularly necessary to speak of vegetable farming. No doubt objective causes had an effect on its development in some places. But with skillful organization it would be possible to obtain better results. However, certain directors of party and soviet organs are utilizing existing resources poorly, demonstrating a lack of responsibility and leaving their work without proper supervision.

Such a style is characteristic of managers in Taldy-Kurgan and Semipalatinsk oblasts, for which reason they were previously subjected to criticism, from which they did not draw the appropriate conclusions. In these oblasts a sharp reduction in the size of sheep herds has been permitted. This is disorder. Wherever a lag in the development of this sector has been permitted, immediate and thorough steps must be taken.

We must utilize summer conditions more effectively to expand production of farm goods and do everything possible to ensure absolute fulfillment of semi-annual and annual plans for meat and milk yields by every sovkhoz and kolkhoz, rayon and oblast. We must actively develop swine and fowl breeding for the purpose of ensuring the maximum supply of meat products to the public.

Here as well, emphasized Comrade D. A. Kunayev, it is time to go from words to deeds. The goals of the Food Program are known to all. We are obligated to improve significantly the supply of meat, milk and other food products to the public. In this connection it is appropriate to recall Comrade M. S. Gorbachev's words concerning the fact that "sometimes one encounters attempts by local organs to place all the responsibility for food supply on central authority...

This practice is unacceptable. Our task consists of more fully activating all resources for increasing food production in both kolkhozes and sovkhozes and on citizens' and enterprises' private plots."

Comrades Motoriko, Dzherembayev, Yegorov, Kipshakbayev and Goncharov must -- proceeding upon the specific requirements of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum -- radically change the style and methods of their leadership of production, end red tape, render practical assistance locally, constantly reinforce discipline and order and work more and better to improve the sectors which they head up. They must more actively clear up bottlenecks in managerial work and consistently introduce khozrashchet and collective contracts.

A special role in the guidance of managerial work belongs to RAPO councils. They are called upon to be the leaders in scientific and technical progress, introduce new technology boldly, combat poor management and achieve efficient and profitable work in each enterprise in the agro-industrial complex.

Republic workers have on more than one occasion proven that they are capable of handling the most responsible tasks in the area of the further improvement of agricultural production. We do not doubt, said Comrade D. A. Kunayev, that all party obkoms and raykoms, soviet and agricultural organs which have brought glory to Kazakhstan by increasing production of grain and livestock products will also, in this pre-congress year, ensure fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans and will make a worthy contribution to the realization of our country's Food Program.

Farther along in the report the state of affairs in capital construction was analyzed. Despite some improvements, noted the speaker, the lag in this area has not yet been eliminated. During the current 5-year plan construction

and installation jobs with a total value of almost half a billion rubles have remained uncompleted. Of course it would be difficult to rectify this situation in the time that remains. But we must struggle all the more resolutely to fulfill this year's plan. We face the task of completing almost 50 projects of primary State significance. A total of 4.4 million square meters of housing and over 90 percent of the year's plan for schools, kindergartens, hospitals and clinics must be put into operation.

Such an ambitious program requires the maximum concentration of energy and resources by party, soviet and economic organs and construction organizations and divisions. It requires energetic measures to increase the level of construction production and precise observation of work schedules.

Meanwhile a considerable lag behind plans is permitted on many construction jobs. Measures which had been worked out go awry, largely due to a lack of organization, a low level of discipline and, at times, a lack of attention on the part of party committees.

The putting into operation on schedule of the most important construction starts is an indispensable precondition for successful fulfillment of the current year's plan goals. Primarily, this means new coal mining capacities at the Vostochniy Open Pit Mine in Ekibastuz, the complex for **smelting in a liquid bath at the Balkhash Mining and Metallurgical combine, (kivtsetraya ustanovka) at the Ust'-Kamenogorsk Lead and Zinc Combine and new** projects at the Dzhezkazgan and Kachar combines. A great volume of work is planned in chemical, light and food industries.

We must speed up the rate of construction on projects in the meat and diary and food industries, where, unfortunately, capital investments allocated for these

purposes are not being utilized systematically.

Here we must again devote attention to the quality of construction work. So far no significant progress in this area has been noted. Poor quality and the handing over of incompleted projects for use continues to be allowed. It is no secret that at times this occurs with the knowledge of and even under pressure from the heads of local party and soviet organizations. Such cases have been brought to light in Pavlodar, Gur'yev and Chimkent oblasts.

Construction ministries and contract organizations should take the most effective measures possible to prevent such occurrences in the future. We need quality in actuality, not on paper.

Housing and projects of socialist culture and everyday life are being built especially slowly. On these projects plans remain systematically unfulfilled; this is characteristic for many oblasts, cities and rayons. We must examine in detail the reasons for lags in apartment-building combines, speed up their restructuring and improve the architectural look of new construction.

Rural construction is a significant work front. During the remaining period of this year we face the task of putting a large number of livestock sheds, chicken farms, grain elevators, mixed-feed plants and feed preparing plants, vegetable storage bins and other important projects into use.

Therefore we are particularly concerned about the work of the Ministry of Rural Construction, where almost half of all trusts are not fulfilling plans for contract work and have even reduced their work volume as compared to last year. This is impermissible.

As regards water management construction organizations, their direct obligation is to ensure the introduction of new irrigated land on schedule. In doing so there should be no room for primitive methods.

The republic Ministry of Heavy Construction, Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and Ministry of Rural Construction, Main Administration for (?) Rice Sovkhoz Construction, all clients and party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms must take resolute steps to speed up work aimed at guaranteeing fulfillment of the construction and installation program for the current year.

Speaking of construction, emphasized Comrade D. A. Kunayev, we must everywhere achieve stable and high-quality equipping of projects and unyielding observance of labor and production discipline, close all channels for falsification of records and overlooking of wrongdoing, make salary directly dependent upon high-quality, on-schedule installation of projects. This was clearly referred to at the April Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrades! We, guided by the decisions of the April Plenum, must give increased attention to the production of consumer goods and to domestic and retail service for the public. Without belittling that which has been achieved, I would like to dwell on some omissions in these areas.

First of all, the quality of goods produced leaves something to be desired. This problem deserves the most serious attention by party committees, ispolkoms of soviets and organs of people's control.

Secondly, nonfulfillment of plans for retail trade volume and for the rendering of domestic services is, unfortunately, practically of a chronic nature. Stoppages in the flow of vital goods are still being permitted. Further serious

improvement is required in workers' quality of service.

It is our task to stimulate the work of local soviets, the KaSSR Union of Consumers' Societies, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Consumer Services, the Ministry of Local Industry and other ministries and departments which are called upon to resolve these questions. We must take effective measures toward absolute fulfillment of plan goals for services, expand commission trade, increase purchases of agricultural surpluses, particularly of meat and milk, by the public, increase production of food and industrial goods in the consumer cooperative and skillfully manipulate resources of goods.

Further, Comrade D. A. Kunayev said: All of the multi-plan tasks facing us in the course of preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress are closely linked to the further improvement of party-organizational and ideological-educational work.

For the republic party organization the time which has elapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress has been filled with the search for new methods of increasing party influence in all spheres of educational and economic activity, the growth of party organizations' skill and their organizational reinforcement.

Central Committee plenums have examined questions concerned with increasing the role of primary party organizations and ideological work, improving the style and methods of party leadership, cadre policy et al. We have at our disposal valuable practical experience which gives us the opportunity to again critically evaluate that which has been achieved, bring omissions to light and outline clear-cut ways to eliminate them.

In order to do this we must use on a broad scale the preparation for and the

conducting of the upcoming reports and elections in party organizations. Guided by the CPSU Central Committee resolution entitled "Concerning the Convocation of the Regular 27th CPSU Congress", we must create an atmosphere of businesslike and principled action at party assemblies and conferences and develop intra-party democracy, criticism and self-criticism on a broad scale.

The main thing is for party assemblies and conferences to aid in the growth of communists' activism and initiative and their feeling of responsibility for the affairs of their own organizations and the party as a whole. They should make possible an increase in the role of party committees, affirmation of Leninist norms of party life and reinforcement of discipline and organization.

It is necessary for us to analyze carefully the placement of communists in the most important sectors of the economy and the process of increasing their proportional representation in the area of material production, particularly in livestock breeding, on farms and in brigades.

It is completely inadmissible that at a number of enterprises certain party members surrender their role as the vanguard, do not come up to standards for work output and even violate production discipline. These instances must not go without the appropriate evaluation.

We spoke of our cadre policy in detail at this past (16th) Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee. The April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum once again directed the serious attention of party committees to the importance of a thorough and demanding attitude toward all of our affairs and particularly toward leadership cadres. this was emphasized anew by comrade M. S. Gorbachev at the ceremonial assembly dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War: "Less words, assurances and

promises, more real action, practical results, responsibility and adherence to principles, more coordination of work, attention to individuals, personal modesty..."

The organization of control over a thorough execution of decisions made and a long-range, well thought-out planning of party work are important matters. Things need to be brought to the point where their center of gravity is transferred directly to the lower branches, where success is decided.

We should mention in particular work with letters and petitions from workers. Recently the number of complaints concerning improper conduct on the part of supervisory personnel have become more frequent.

I will mention only one example. For a long time serious violations in accounting and in housing distribution were permitted in Kokchetav, including some by workers in the highest positions. Last year workers in the city wrote 74 times to the party's obkom, gorkom, oblispolkom and gorispolkom about these outrageous incidents. But each time they received form letters in reply. Only after intervention by the Central Committee was the situation rectified. The first secretary of the party's gorkom was disciplined within the party on account of serious shortcomings in his leadership of the city party organization. A strict sentence with a permanent notation in his record was pronounced on the gorispolkom chairman.

As a rule, people are forced to turn to higher powers without obtaining an attentive response locally. This means that we must continue to resolutely and uncompromisingly prevent any cases of excessive bureaucracy and red tape and an unfeeling attitude toward workers' needs and inquiries.

In the period of preparing for and conducting reports and elections, the report states further, party committees face the task of conducting multifaceted and painstaking work. Proceeding upon the demands of the CPSU Central Committee, they should take effective steps toward improving the qualitative makeup of cadres, see to the creation of a reliable cadre reserve and plan for the most rational combination of experienced workers with younger ones.

Assemblies and conferences must take place without excessive eulogizing and logomachy. The party aktiv and communists are called upon to speak openly and in a principled manner about shortcomings and make businesslike proposals to strengthen the party's leadership of economic and educational work. Central Committee members and heads of republic ministries and departments must participate concretely in the work of primary party organization assemblies. In a word, we must do everything possible to conduct reports and elections on the highest level.

Reports and elections in party organizations must facilitate a significant increase in the role of soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol and all other branches of our society's political system.

Preparations for the 27th Party Congress pose major tasks for our ideological cadres. Above all we must ensure profound, easy to understand and effective explanation to workers of the materials of the April (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum. They must explain the significance of these materials to the cause of successfully completing plans and goals for the current year of the **5-year plan and** over the long term.

Ahead lies a great deal of responsible work connected with study and discussion

of proposals for congress documents. It is important that they reach everyone and truly fire up the activism of all Soviet people. Party committees must skillfully utilize all channels of communication with the masses and attentively listen to public opinion and citizens' critical observations.

We must continue to persistently work to eliminate the disparity between words and deeds, resolutely work to overcome formalism and didacticism and always speak to people with the language of truth. The task of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and party committees and bureaus in primary party organizations consists of carrying out a whole complex of ideological work on a broad scale, actively, effectively and aggressively, setting it up in light of the party's present-day demands.

Thereupon Comrade D. A. Kunayev, by order of the Bureau of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, introduced proposals concerning the convocation of the regular 16th Congress of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

In the conclusion of his report Comrade D. A. Kunayev said: Such, comrades, are our basic tasks in connection with preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. There is no doubt that they will be refined and expanded in accordance with local conditions and will be the object of detailed discussion at upcoming plenums of party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations. Everything will be subordinate to the mobilization of republic communists and workers for their absolute fulfillment. Allow me to express confidence that the Communist Party of Kazakhstan -- a fighting unit of the CPSU -- will be capable of greeting the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in a worthy and businesslike manner.